Bombay Gazette.

Volume. 23 Wednesday, August 14, 1822. No. 1680.

"Tontine of India,"

FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS,
Commencing the 1st of January 1822.
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1828.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF

SURVIVORS.

IN consequence of the wish expressed by a great many of the Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, which terminate on the 30th June and 30th September next, respectively, it is proposed to Establish a new one, to be designated the "Tontine of India."

In framing its Rules and Regulations, advantage has been taken of the experience derived from the management of the existing Tontines, and it is presumed the alterations in the new one will be satisfactory,—particularly to those already interested in the Tontines, by whom the improvements in the Regulations have been chiefly suggested.

The "Tontine of India" will commence under circumstances much more advantageous than either of the existing ones, as it is presumed that in the course of the ensuing year, a large portion of the Funds of the 1st and 2d Tontines about Sa. Rs. 13,50,000, will be transferred to the Tontine of India.

The Term of Seven Years has been fixed on, instead of five, the latter not being deemed a period of sufficient length to give full operation to the principles of Tontines. Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, who may wish to re-invest their dividends on the termination of these Societies, but who may not be disposed to engage their property for so long a period as the term of the Tontine of India, will have the opportunity of Subscribing to the 3d Tontine expiring 30th June 1824, the Funds of which on the 30th June next, will amount to about Sa. Rs. 8,50,000.

In conformity to the Regulations of the First Tontine, the whole of the Funds of that Society, are invested in Public Securities, which not yielding an Interest equal to that derived on the Capital of the 2d and 3d Tontines, the magnitude of the dividend of the first mentioned Society, payable on the 30th June next, will not form a just criterion by which to estimate the result of the others.

The Funds of the 2d and 2d Tontines are chiefly loaned on Mortgages of Houses and Landed Property in Calcutta, and in secure loans to Houses of Business a rate of Interest greater than most individuals could obtain for their Capital, and it is proposed to employ in a similar, manner, the Funds of the Tontine of India, preferring on all occasions Mortgages when obtainable. The Funds and all transactions connected with this Tontine are to be under the controul and superintendance of Directors residing in Calcutta, as a Committee of Management, in which situation the following have accorded their assistance:—

JAMES COLVIN, J. S. BROWNRIGG, AND
B. ROBERTS, DAVID CLARK, ESQRS
JOHN ANGUS,

and with whose concurrence the following Regulations are now published for general information.

Adverting to the probability of the Tontine of India, yielding a superior Interest on its Funds to what can be realized on Capital at either of the other Presidencies,—to the extent of Subscriptions likely in consequence to be received from these Presidencies,—and to the circumstance of the accounts of the Society being kept in, aswell as the final dividends made in Bengal Sicca Rupees, it has been deem edequitable to the Interests of all parties, to make provision in the Regulation for the rate of Subscription at Madras and Bombay, being governed by the rate of Exchange.

Subscriptions will now be received at the of Office of.

Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

Regulations and Conditions of the Tontine of India, for the benefit of Survivors, Established at Calcutta, the 1st January 1822, *and for the Term of Seven Years, ending 31st Dec.* 1828.

1 That all applications to become Members of this Society shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretaries, according to the annexed form. That the number of Subscribers be unlimited, and that any number of Shares, half or quarter Shares may be subscribed for on any life or lives at any period during the continuance of the Society.

2 That the amount of a whole Share, in this Society be fixed at Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Eight Hundred, being 100 Rupees per quarter, for seven years or 28 quarters.

3 That all Subscribers on or before the 31st of March next shall pay for the first quarterly Subscription, for every whole Share Sicca Rupees One Hundred, for every half Share Sicca Rupees Fifty, and for every quarter Share Sicca Rupees Twenty-five, payment of the same rate of Subscription, to be continued on the first of every quarter, during the continuance of the Society.

4 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st of April and 30th June next, which will be the second quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscription for the first quarter, together with the Interest thereon, at 6 per cent per annum, from the 1st January to the day of payment.

5 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st July and 30th September next, being the third quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscription for the first and second quarters together with the Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from 1st January and 1st of April, respectively, to the day of payment.

6 That all persons who may become Subscribers subsequently to the 1st of October next, shall pay the arrears of Subscription that will then be due, together with such Interest or Premium thereon as may be judged proper by the Directors of the Institution, with reference to the situation of the Funds of the Society, Statements of which to be made up on the first of every quarter.

7 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole or any number of quarterly Subscriptions, in advance, to that of paying every quarter, shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount on all such advanced Subscriptions, at the rate of six per cent per annum, simple Interest, and should the life or lives lapse, on which such advanced Subscriptions have been received, a proportionate refund for so many quarterly Subscriptions as may have been paid for quarters subsequent to such lapse or lapses, taking place, shall be made to all such Subscribers, on satisfactory proof being furnished, by affidavits or otherwise as to such lapses: With reference to the same

of discount here mentioned, power is reserved to the Committee of Directors, to increase or reduce that rate according to the current value of Money, during the term of the Society.

8 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole of the quarterly Subscriptions in advance, receiving no claim on the Society in the event of the lapse of such life or lives as may have been subscribed on shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount of 9 per cent per annum, simple interest; and no refund will in this case be made for such quarterly Subscriptions as may have been received for quarters, subsequent to such lapse or lapses. Power is reserved to the Committee of Directors to reduce or increase the rate of discount under this article, should it seem to them proper so to do.

9 That all Subscribers absent from or about to leave Calcutta, shall in writing inform the Secretaries, by whom the amount of quarterly Subscriptions is to be paid during the absence of such Subscriber.

10 That all Subscribers failing to pay their quarterly Subscriptions, within six months, from the date on which they become due and payable, (being the first day of each quarter) together with such Interest as may be due thereon, shall forfeit all sums which they may have paid, and have no further claim whatever on the Funds of the Society nor shall they be longer considered Subscribers thereto.

11 That all Subscribers (excepting such Subscribers as shall have paid in advance according to the 8th Articles of these Regulations) holding any Share or Shares in the Society on the life or lives of any person or persons, resident in Europe or any where out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, within 12 months from the close of the Society on the 31st December, 1828, of the lapse of any such life or lives having taken place prior to the payment of any quarterly Subscriptions, shall have the same refunded to them without Interest.

12 That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen viz. *Messrs. David Clark, J. S. Brownrigg, John Angus, B. Roberts, and James Colvin*, who will superintend and controul the general management of the Funds and Business of the Society; and on any vacancy occuring in the Committee by Death, or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the Majority of the Subscribers at the first annual Meeting, after such vacancy taking place—Votes to be taken either viva voce or in writing.

13 That *Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.* shall act as Secretaries and Treasurers to this Society under the controul and direction of the Committee, and that they be allowed one per cent Commission on their Annual Receipts, and three per cent on the final distribution of the Funds, in lieu of all Expences, excepting Law Charges, Printing and Postage.

14 That so often as the Funds of this Society, shall amount to Five Thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested, in such Public or Private Securities, as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the Interest of the Society. It is presumed that good and secure Mortgages of Landed Property will be obtainable for the greater part of the Funds, and the Directors will consider themselves bound so to employ them when such loans can be obtained.

15 That the Regulations of this Society be published in the News Papers of the other Presidencies and that Agents be appointed to act at Madras and Bombay for the Society, and who will respectively be authorized to admit Subscribers and grant Receipts for Subscriptions paid to them. They will be furnished with regular Certificates of Admission to be forwarded by the Secretaries, on notification being received of the first Subscription having been paid at Madras or Bombay.

16 That in order to place the Subscribers at the three Presidencies on an equal footing, the Agents at Madras and Bombay shall from time to time, according to the rate of exchange, so regulate the amount of their Receipts to Subscribers at these Presidencies, as will enable them to remit to the Treasurers in Calcutta, One Hundred Sicca Rupees for a Share, Fifty for half a Share, and Twenty-five for a Quarter Share, as each Quarterly Subscription.

17 That the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society shall, as soon as possible after the first day of each quarter, make up the accounts of the Funds, with all interest accrued thereon, and submit the same for the inspection and approval of the Directors.

18 That a General meeting of the Subscribers to this Society shall be held annually at the House of the Secretaries on the 2d Monday of February, during the continuance of the term of the Society: for the purpose of examining the accounts and state of the Funds, and that an abstract statement of the Funds as approved by the meeting be annually published for the information of absent Subscribers.

19 That so soon as may be practicable after the 31st day of December, 1828, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend made to all such subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have paid up their full Subscriptions with all interest due on them, and can furnish satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise of the existence on the 31st December, 1828 at midnight, of the person or persons on whose lives they may have subscribed Shares.

20 That 18 months be allowed from the 31st December 1828, for such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the first dividend, and in default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the Funds of the Society, as on the 30th June, 1830, a dividend will be made of all such unclaimed Shares, amongst such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, as shall have proved their Claims to the satisfaction of the Directors.

21 That a Certificate of Admission similar to the annexed Form, shall be granted to each Subscriber signed by one of the Directors and by the Treasurers.

22 That persons becoming Subscribers to the Society, bind themselves and their representatives to the several Articles contained in the foregoing Regulations.

(FORM)

MESSRS. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP & CO.
CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be permitted to hold—Shares in the Tontine of India, Established on the 1st of January 1822, on the Life of————, and for the benefit of myself, (or for the benefit of Mr. A. B. of ——— ———) and the Quarterly Subscriptions will be paid as they become due by————

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

[*Date and address.*]

N. B. When the intending Subscriber means to pay the Subscriptions in advance, either under the 7th or 8th Articles of the Regulations, his application must convey a notification to that effect.

When a Subscriber takes Shares on the Life, or Lives of other Persons, his application must state the Sex, Age, Native Country, and Place of Residence of such person or persons; and when Shares, are applied for on the Lives of Children or young persons, the name of the Father must be set forth in the application.

Calcutta 31st December 1821

Certificates for Shares in the "Tontine of India" may now be had on application, at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Institution at Bombay.

Bombay, 27th July 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE
BY AUCTION
At the Tavern,
OF THE DECEASED
Mr. Cameron's,
PROPERTY
Tomorrow, the 15th Instant,
Bombay, 7th August 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

Messrs. Kempt & Co.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT

the 16th and 17th instant,

AT

HORMARJEE BOMANJEE'S

COTTON SCREWS.

THE following Goods, being the remains of Sundry Consignments, and which will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, viz.

Dutch Gin—in Kilders, each containing 15 half Gallon Bottles.

Double and single distilled Ceylon Arrack in Leagers of about 140 Gallons each.

Bronte Madeira in Pipes,
Cocoa Nut Oil in Casks,
Fish Oil. . . . . in ditto,
Cayapooty Oil in bottles.
Kashmere shawls, Europe,
Regimental Hats, from Andre,
3 Casks Black Mineral paint,
1 Case of Surgical Instruments, from Weiss of London,
2 Cases of Kaleidoscopes,
2 Ditto. . . . Toys,
4 Ditto. . . . Europe snuff,
3 Ditto. . . . Europe snuff boxes,
1 Box of Mudies National Medals,
1 Bale of slop Clothing,

A few Proof prints of the Duke of Wellington, in frames, and two fine pieces of Brass Ordnance.

The sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock.—Terms, Cash, and the Goods to be taken away within three days after the sale.

Bombay 14*th August* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Monday, the 26th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,

The Neat and Modern

Household Furniture

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE

Of the Late

Captain J. Mack,

OF THE H. C. MARINE,

DECEASED,

AT his late Residence, immediately adjoining to the Police office in the Fort.

Comprising—Modern Plate, Plated-ware, Queens and Glass were, Handsome Bureaus and Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Oil Floor-Cloths, Wine, Beer, &c. &c. The property may be viewed any day, except Sunday.

Sale to commence each day at 11 forenoon.

Bombay, 14*th August* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE FOLLOWING

A HANDSOME Buggy built by Stewart of Calcutta, nearly new with patent Axle Tree, with or without Horse.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, lately arrived from the Gulph. A Setter of Good Breed, and Greyhound Arab Bitch. Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. KEMPT & Co.

Bombay, 14*th August* 1822.

BOMBAY

Amateur Theatre.

Tomorrow Evening the 15th

WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE OLD MAID,

AFTER WHICH

THE FAVORITE INTERLUDE OF

Silvester Daggerwood,

TO CONCLUDE WITH

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

TICKETS and Seats to be taken at the Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday. The Box Keeper will attend from 10 to 4.

Box Tickets Rs.	. . . .	8
Pit ditto.	"	6
Upper Box.	"	5
Gallery.	"	3

Bombay 14*th August* 1822

FOR SALE

A

Curricle

WITH A PAIR OF

HORSES.

AND

HARNESS

PRICE 2200, RUPEES

ENQUIREE AT THE

Gazette Office.

Bombay, 14*th August* 1822.

Sale by Auction

Tomorrow at Eleven

AT

Messrs. Baxter & Co's.

ROOMS,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES

VIZ.

A COMPLETE SET OF

Instruments,

and

A VALUABLE SELECTION OF

MUSIC

FOR A

FULL BAND.

A

Gold Watch

ON THE NEW PRINCIPLE

WITH SECOND HAND

No. 4201.

BY

BARRAND,

WITH A HANDSOME

Gold Chain

and

SEAL.

A LIGHT BENGAL BUILT

CHARIOT

WITH A NEW SET OF SPARE

WHEELS

OF THE BEST WORKMENSHIP

ALSO

A GRAND, AND A CABINET

Pianoforte

WITH a Variety of other Articles among which are a few Childrens Beavers, Cashmere Shawls and Piece Goods, and the remaining Wines, Beer and Spirits, belonging to a Family embarked for Europe.

ALSO.

A TRUNK OF BENGAL,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AND

Neat Cases fitted for Medicines,

At 1 o'Clock a few Saddle

Horses.

Bombay, 14*th August* 1822.

Found.

A FEW weeks ago, a Cream Coloured Greyhound Bitch; She may be had by paying all expences, on Application at the Company's Warehouse.

Bombay, 14*th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

THE SHIP CHARLES FORBES, for London, will positively sail on the 17th Instant, and the Packet of letters to be transmitted by her will be closed at the office of *Hormasjee Bhiccajee* and Co. on the evening of the 16th.

Bombay 14*th August* 1822.

For Sale.

A PAIR of remarkably fine white Bullocks, that match and run well together in a carriage! Price Rs. 300 apply to Mr. T Brooks, Colabah.

Bombay 14*th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

TO

Muscat, Bushire & Bussora,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Lord Castle,

Collins Jolliffe

Commander,

WILL POSITIVELY SAIL

BY THE

First of next Month

APPLY TO

Ramdass Hutichund,

OR TO THE

Commander on Board.

(3) *Bombay*, 7*th August* 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Godowns

UNDER THE OFFICE

OF

Messrs. Forbes & Co.

SOME GRUAU LA ROSE and Chateau Margaux Claret of superior quality and high flavour, imported from Bordeaux direct to Calcutta, and brought round from thence in the Thetis, which may be had in cases containing one Dozen each, the former at Rs. 25, and the latter at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1*st AUGUST* 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the second dram permitted to be drawn by European troops, at Garrison station during the monsoon, be discontinued, the easy rates of the Canteen System of Supply making the issue unnecessary; and with a view to ensure to the European troops generally the benefit of Government liquor, the Commissariat is authorized to issue to European troops at Field Batta stations liquor upon indent at the rate of Rupees 2-2 per Gallon to be retailed at 32 reas per dram upon the principle of the Canteen Regulations.

By Order &c.
(Signed) F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

Bombay Castle 1*st August* 1822.

Ensign Dinack of the 1st Bat. 3d Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on his urgent private affairs for a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

By Order &c.
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

1*st August* 1822.

In consequence of promotion of Captain J. Morse, Commandant at Bancoote, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the officer commanding in the Concan detach an officer, either of the effective strength or Invalids, to command at Bancoote, and to take charge of the Invalids stationed there until further orders.

The Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of an officer, under the designation of Inspector of Hill Forts and paymaster of Pensions, in the Southern Concan, who is also to discharge all such duties as may belong to the department of the Q. M. General.

Captain Stokoe is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Tannah until further orders.

Bombay Castle 3d August 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has derived the greatest satisfaction from a report of the conduct of Jemadar Bewjee Powar and Havaldar Luximon Sirkee of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry in refusing a bribe of four thousand Rupees offered to the former, and of three hundred Rupees to the latter, by one Seedojee Bhattee, Borewaweekur, who had been seized as concerned in the late disturbances caused by Banditti in the Southern Conkan, in order to release him from Custody.

As a reward for their fidelity the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Jemadar Bewjee Powar to Subadar, and Havildar Luximon Sirkee to Jemadar and to direct that they be considered as supernumerary Subadar and Jemadar until vacancies offer for them in their own Battalion.

Bombay Castle 4th August 1822.

The following Extracts from Division Orders by the Officer commanding the Baroda Subsidiary Force, of the 10th November and 13th Dec. last are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Division After Orders.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL CORSELLIS,
BARODA 10TH NOV. 1821.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wight of the 1st | 12th Regiment N. I. being reported sick, Assistant Surgeon Taylor M. D. will take medical charge of the 1st 12th Regt. N. I. Details of Artillery and Pioneers proceeding on Field service under Lieut. Colonel Turner. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Butchart will receive charge from Mr. Assistant Surgeon Taylor M. D. of the 2d Bat. Grenadier Regt. Medical Stores and lock Hospital as soon as possible.

(TRUE COPY.)
(Signed) J. MORIN,
A. A. Adj. Gen. G. S. F.

Assistant Adj. Gen. Office,
Baroda 18th July 1822.

(Signed) C. S. WHITEHILL,
Assistant Adj. Gen. G. S. F.

Extract from Division Orders.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL CORSELLIS,
BARODA 13TH DECEMBER 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Young having arrived in Cantonments will receive charge of the 2d Bat. of Grenadiers & the Medical Stores from Assistant Surgeon Butchard.

(Signed.) J. MORIN.
A. A. Adj. Gen. G. S. F.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)
(Signed) C. S. WHITEHILL,
Assistant Adj. Gen. G. S. F.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order.

General Order by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The most noble the Governor General in council is pleased to direct, that Officers of His Majesty's service in India who may be reduced to half-pay shall, instead of being permitted to draw the half batta and house rent of their Rank, for six months after the date of the notification of their removal to the Half pay list as announced to the army in General Orders of the 17th October 1818 be entitled to the full batta and house rent of their respective ranks for three months, agreeably with the principles laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors, for Officers promoted to the rank of Major General, from the date of the publication of orders respecting their transfer, to the half pay list, at the station where they may be serving.

Misconceptions having arisen as to the period to which an Officer under orders for Europe may remain in India, and still have a claim to passage money, it is hereby declared that any Officer remaining in India after the departure of his Regiment for England, or a half pay Officer after his transfer to the half pay list, beyond a period of three months from the date on which he shall have ceased to draw India allowances, under the above circumstances shall forfeit every claim to passage money, or to a passage being provided for him at the public expence.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT.
Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dt.

Bombay Castle Aug. 5th 1822.

The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare in Council that during his absence from the seat of Government, he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authorities in the Deccan Civil and Military are, therefore, hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions, as the Hon'ble the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. officiating as acting President, and is as such to exercise the accustomed Military command of the Garrison, and the whole executive powers of that Office in its different Departments.

All official correspondence is to be carried on and the resolutions of Govt. are still to be passed in the name of the Governor in council.

By Order &c.
(Signed) F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

The remaining Officers and men of His Majesty's 65th Regiment being now about to embark for Europe, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council performs a most pleasing part of his duty in recording the sense he entertains of the eminent services performed by that Corps in India.

The whole period since the arrival of the 65th has been an almost uninterrupted course of active employment. Independent of its services in the territories connected with this presidency which alone would entitle it to the cordial approbation of the Govt. it has proceeded on various distant expeditions by land and sea, and has shared in some of the most arduous Marches and of the severest conflicts recorded in the Military history of the East.

During every part of its long and extended course of service the strict discipline of the 65th Regiment, its cheerful endurance of fatigue, no less than its conspicuous Spirit and gallantry in the field, entitle it to the highest testimonies of respect and applause.

The Governor in Council will always retain a sincere esteem for this distinguished Regiment, and will ever take the warmest interest in its future fame and prosperity.

The following Extract from Division Orders by Major General Smith dated the 26th of last Month is confirmed by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

HEAD QUARTERS POONAH DIVISION.
Camp Seroor Friday 26th July 1822.

EXTRACT FROM DIVISION ORDERS.
By Major General L. Smith C. B.

"Assistant Surgeon Cockerill of the Horse Artillery will receive charge of the Medical Stores, and afford Medical assistance to the Staff, Native Detail, and Camp Followers, till Mr. Kane's return to his duties."

TRUE EXTRACT.
(Signed) PETER LODWICK
Assist. Adjt. General.
Poonah Division Army.

Captain Burrowes of His Majesty's 65th Regt is appointed to the Charge of the Commissariat and the Post office Departments—during the tour of the Hon'ble the Governor in the Deckan on the Salary of (500) Rupees per mausem

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 6th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Upon the embarkation of the 2d Division of the 87th Regiment for the upper provinces, the men proposed to be Invalided of that Corps, are to remain in Fort William under charge of the Acting Brigade Major.

Lieutenant Child, and Ensign Poole of the 24th Regiment will do duty with the above detachment from the date of the departure of the 2d Division of the 87th, until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 8th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant the Honorable George Thos. Keppel, from the 24th Foot to be Lieut. without purchase, 27th Nov. 1821.

Lieut. Robt. Logan, from the 12th Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Rose, who exchanges, 10th Jan. 1822.

Lieut. Robt. Sutherland, from Half-pay of the 68th Regt to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Goldfrap promoted, 16th Jan. 1822

Lieut. Lord Edward Hay, from Half-pay, 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robt. Logan, who exchanges, 17th Jan. 1822.

N. B. Lieut. W. H. B. Lindsey, of the 17th Dragoons is appointed to the 4th Lt. Dragoons, 27th Dec. 1821

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 9th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. George G. Shaw, from the 17th Dragoons to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. H. B. Lindsey, deceased, 2d June, 1822.

53d Foot.

Lieut. Alexander Knox to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Coultman, deceased, 23d May, 1822.

Ensign D. M. Byrne to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lieut. J. Fraser appointed Adjutant, 24th ditto.

MEMORANDUM.

For—Ensign J. Bowlby, from the 14th Foot to be Lieut. in the 53d, vice Booth promoted.—

Read *vice Knox promoted*, 23d May 1822.

For—Ensign James Cates from the 87th Foot to be Lieut. in the 89th, vice Van Buerle—

Read—*vice W. A. Steel promoted*, retaining the original date of his Commission, viz. 3d May, 1821.

The date of Rank of Lieut. George Booth of the 87th Regiment is altered to the 26th Decr. 1821, with reference to the Rank assigned by His Majesty to Lieutenant Spaight his Senior.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON. *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters Calcutta 11th July 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS

Doubts having been entertained as to whether a Soldier in His Majesty's Service in India, when permitted to purchase his discharge, should pay the Rupee at the same rate he receives it, or whether he should give the value of a Bill on England for twenty Pounds Sterling at the Current Market rate of the day, and the same having been referred to the proper authority in England, it has been decided that the sum of twenty Pounds clear must be credited to the Public, free of any loss from the Current rate of Exchange.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters Calcutta; 12th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Details of the 13th, 38th, and 44th Regts. arrived from Madras on the Ship Golconda under the Command of Brevet Capt. Campbell, 89th Regt. will, with the Sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

The Detachment for the 38th Regt. will upon landing be united with that Corps in Fort William, and the Men belonging to the 13th and 44th Regts. will be attached to the 38th until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

38th Foot.—Ensign Fraser, from 4th inst. to 4th Sept. 1822, on his Private Affairs.

59th Foot.—Lieut. Mathews, from 14th inst. to 1st Sept. 1822, in extension.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Cox, from 16th prox. to 15th Oct. ditto, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To,
The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

After your account of the Highland Society, perhaps you may deem the accompanying Extracts worthy of insertion in your paper, as they contain some noble traits of true heroism in a Caledonian Chief. *

They relate the account given by Ossian of the death of Ryno, one of Fingal's sons, in the engagement with Swaran, the King of Scandinavia, when he invaded Ullin, or Ulster, in Ireland, and had previously defeated Cuchullin, who was then Regent during the minority of Cormac.

On the death of the Youth being announced to him, the tear rises in the eye of the aged and mighty Chief—he laments, that he has not lived to acquire the fame, which would have transmitted his name to posterity; yet under the pressure of this loss, you soon afterwards see a grand instance of disinterestedness and fine feeling towards a vanquished Enemy, in Fingal's refusing the ships, offered to him by Swaran, then his Prisoner, and whom he had defeated in single combat; while he magnificently entertains him, and permits him to depart to his own Country.

This latter act of princely clemency shows, how powerful the virtues of the Fair are, in elevating the character of the other Sex.—The King of Morven's † first love was Agandecca, the sister of Swaran, whose Father, Starno, then King of Lochlin (Scandinavia) had treacherously conspired to murder Fingal, during a visit he had been invited to pay to Lochlin in his younger days. The Plot was discovered by the Lady, whose beauty at once touched the heart of Fingal; and he is thus enabled to resist and slay the Assassins, who were employed by Starno on a hunting excursion to kill him. Starno, suspecting his daughter to have betrayed his evil designs, murders her—Fingal takes most ample revenge; and the recollection of this Lady seems to have long been a theme of affectionate regret and of warm eulogium to him.

Dear Sir,
Your's
SCUTA.

22nd July, 1822.

* When virtue in peace, and bravery in war, are the characteristic of a nation, their actions become interesting, and their fame worthy of immortality—A generous spirit is warmed with noble actions, and becomes ambitious of perpetuating them. This is the true source of that divine inspiration, to which the poets of all ages pretended.

† Fingal.

EXTRACTS FROM FINGAL, AN ANCIENT EPIC POEM.

DEATH OF RYNO.

Exalt the voice, and blow the horn, ye sons of the king of Morven: let us go back to Swaran, and send the night away on song. Fillan, Oscar, and Ryno, fly over the heath of Lena. Where, Ryno, art thou, young son of fame? Thou art not wont to be the lad to answer thy father.

Ryno, said Ullin first of bards, is with the awful forms of his fathers. With Trathal king of shields, and Trenmor of the mighty deeds. The youth is low:—the youth is pale,—he lies on Lena's heath.

And fell the swiftest in the race, said the king, the first to bend the bow? Thou scarce hast been known to me; why did young Ryno fall? But sleep thou softly on Lena, Fingal shall soon behold thee. Soon shall my voice be heard no more, and my footsteps cease to be seen. The bards will tell of Fingal's name; the stones will talk of me. But Ryno, thou art low indeed,—thou hast not received thy fame. Ullin, strike the harp for Ryno; tell what the chief would have been. Farewel, thou first in every field. No more shall I direct thy dart. Thou that hast been so fair; I behold thee not—Farewel.

The tear is on the cheek of the king, for terrible was his son in war. His son! that was like a beam of fire by night on the hill, when the forests sink down in it's course, and the traveller trembles at the sound.

Whose fame is in that dark-green tomb, begun the king of generous shells? four stones, with their heads of moss stand there; and mark the narrow house of death. Near it let my Ryno rest, and be the neighbour of the valiant. Perhaps some chief of fame is have to fly with my son on clouds. O Ullin, raise the songs of other times. Bring to memory the dark dwellers of the tomb. If in the field of the valiant they never fled from danger, my son shall rest with them, far from his friends, on the heath of Lena.

Here said the mouth of the song, here rest

the first of heroes. Silent is Lamberg * in this tomb, and Ullin king of swords. And who, soft smiling from her cloud, shews me her face of love? Why, daughter, why so pale art thou, first of the maids of Cromla? Dost thou sleep with the foes in battles, Gelchossa, white bosomed daughter of Tuathal?—Thou hast been the love of thousands, but Lamderg was thy love. He came to Selma's mossy towers, and, striking his dark buckler, spoke:

Where is Gelchossa, my loved, the daughter of the noble Tuathal? I left her in the hall of Selma, when I fought with the gloomy Ulfadda. Return soon, O Lamderg, she said, for here I am in the midst of sorrow. Her white breast rose with sighs. Her check was wet with tears. But I see her not coming to meet me; and to sooth my soul after battle. Silent is the hall of my joy; I hear not the voice of the bard.—Bran † does not shake his chains at the gate, glad at the coming of Lamderg. Where is Gelchossa, my love, the mild daughter of the generous Tuathal?

Lamderg! says Ferchios the son of Aidon, Gelchossa may be on Cromla; she and the maids of the bow pursuing the flying deer.

Ferchios! replied the chief of Cromla, no noise meets the ear of Lamderg. No sound is in the woods of Lena. No deer fly in my sight. No panting dog pursues. I see not Gelchossa my love, fair as the full moon setting on the hills of Cromla. Go, Ferchios, go to Allad ‡ the gray-haired son of the rock. His dwelling is in the circle of stones. He may know of Gelchossa.

The son of Aidon went, and spoke to the ear of age. Allad! thou that dwellest in the rock: thou that tremblest alone, what saw thine eyes of age?

I saw, answered Allad the old, Ullin the son of Cairbar. He came like a cloud from Cromla; and he hummed a surly song like a blast in a leafless wood. He entered in the hall of Selma.—Lamderg, he said, most dreadful of men, fight or yield to Ullin. Lamderg, replied Gelchossa, the son of battle, is not here. He fights Ulfada mighty chief. He is not here, thou first of men. But Lamderg never yielded. He will fight the son of Cairbar.

Lovely art thou, said terrible Ullin, daughter of the generous Tuathal. I carry thee to Cairbar's halls. The valiant shall have Gelchossa. Three days I remain on Cromla, to wait that son of battle, Lamderg. On the fourth Gelchossa is mine, if the mighty Lamderg flies.

Allad! said the chief of Cromla, peace to thy dreams in the cave. Ferchios, sound the horn of Lamderg that Ullin may hear on Cromla. Lamderg, like a roaring storm ascended the hill from Selma. He hummed a surly song as he went, like the noise of a falling stream. He stood like a cloud on the hill, that varies its form to the wind. He rolled a stone, the sign of war. Ullin heard in Cairbar's hall. The hero heard with joy, his foe, and took his father's spear. A smile brightens his dark-brown cheek. as he places his sword by his side. The dagger glittered in his hand. He whistled as he went.

Gelchossa saw the silent Chief, as a wreath of mist ascending the hill.—She struck her white and heaving breast; and silent, fearful, feared for Lamderg.

Cairbar, hoary Chief of shells, said the maid of the tender hand; I must bend the bow on Cromla; for I see the dark brown hinds.

She hasted up the hill. In vain! the gloomy heroes fought.—Why should I tell the King of Morven how wrathful heroes fight!—Fierce Ullin fell. Young Lamderg came all pale to the daughter of generous Tuathal.

What blood, my love, the soft haired woman said, what blood runs down my warrior's side?—It is Ullin's blood, the chief replied, thou fairer than the snow of Cromla! Gelchossa, let me rest here a little while. The mightly Lamderg died.

And sleepest thou so soon on earth, O chief of shady Cromla; three days she mourned beside her love.—The hunters found her dead. They raised this tomb above the three. Thy son, O king of Morven; may rest here with heroes.

And here my son will rest, said Fingal, the noise of their fame has reached my ears. Fillan and Fergus! bring hither Orla; the pale youth of the stream of Loda. Not unequalled shall Ryno lie in earth when Orla is by his side. Weep, ye daughters of Morvan; and ye maids of the streamy Loda. Like a tree they grew on the hills, and they have fallen like the oak of the desart; when it lies across a stream, and withers in the wind of the mountain.

Oscar! chief of every youth! thou seest how they have fallen. Be thou, like them, on earth renowned. Like them the song of bard. Terrible were their forms in battle; but calm was Ryno in the days of peace. He was like the bow of the shower seen far distant on the stream; when the sun is setting on Mora, and silence on the hill of deer. Rest, youngest of my sons, rest, O Ryno, on Lena. We too shall be no more; for the warrior one day must fall.

Such was thy grief, thou king of hills, when Ryno lay on earth. What must the grief of Ossian be, for thou thyself art gone. I hear not thy distant voice on Cona. My eyes perceive thee not. Often forlorn and dark I sit at thy tomb; and feel it with my hands. When I think I hear thy voice; it is but the blast of the desart.—Fingal has long since fallen asleep, the ruler of the war.

Then Gaul and Ossian sat with Swaran on the soft green banks of Lubar. I touched the harp to please the king. But gloomy was his brow. He rolled his red eyes towards Lena. The hero mourned his people."

(To be Continued.)

* Lamh-dhearg signifies bloody hand. Gelchossa, white legged. Tuathal, surly. Ulfadda, long beard. Ferchios, the conqueror of men.

† Bran is a common name of grayhounds to this day. It is a custom in the north of Scotland, to give the names of the heroes mentioned in this poem, to their dogs; a proof that they are familiar to the ear, and their fame generally known.

‡ Allad is plainly a druid: he is called the son of the rock, from his dwelling in a cave; and the circle of stones here mentioned is the pale of the druidical temple. He is here consulted, as one who had a supernatural knowledge of things; from the druids, no doubt, came the ridiculous notion of the second sight, which prevailed in the highlands and isles.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I trust, with your accustomed impartiality you will give a place in your columns to the subjoined observations on the performance of the "Wonder" last Monday Evening.—I feel myself inadequate to the task of doing equal justice to the individual merits so ably displayed on that occassion.—Unacquainted and unconnected however, as I am, with the Gentlemen who so handsomely volunteered their services in support of so rational an amusement, I can have no motive to bias my opinion.—The tribute of just praise, I may be allowed to express, and so far as my judgement leads me, this shall be the boundary of my applause. In touching upon any imperfections, if I shall appear too severe, my motives, I hope, will not be mistaken; as indiscriminate applause ought always to be avoided, if we desire that others should benefit by our observations.—It would be superfluous to give the plot of this well known Comedy, so much admired for the unity of its parts.

Don Felix was happy in taking up the *cue* of his character, which (with the exception of too great an excess of passion with his Violante) was well conceived, and as well performed.—I would allow him to be jealous and angry, but, still he should bear in mind, that the offending party is a Lady. This is partly the Authors fault.—The character of Don Lopez was happily *caste*, and ably sustained throughout.—Lissardo came into the excentricities of his character with great effect, and with all that affectation and self importance which belong to it.—Colonel Briton possessed the requisite qualifications which constitute the Lover, Officer, and Gentleman. His performance was frequently and deservedly applauded. His Servant Gibby, was a master-piece of Caledonian rusticity: his dress, attitudes, and phraseology were truly characteristic, and called forth loud applause. If Frederick would study his character a *little more*, he would be a deserved favorite. Don Pedro was acted to the life, and the superior manner in which he played his part, would have done honour to more celebrated *Boards*.—Alguaril as "Representative of Majesty" had all the consequence and importance of his office, and was quite in his element.—Vasquer was very respectable.

Violante, the Heroine of the play, exhibited considerable ability in the trying scenes; and the different inflections and intonations of her voice shewed great knowledge of her part. She acquitted herself to the manifest approbation of the house. Isabella's voice is rather to masculine, & was too low to be distinctly heard; she is more happy in her attitudes which are graceful and becoming, and could she improve her voice, would have little else to correct. She promises much.—Flora was quite in character: she had all those flippant airs that characterize the waiting maid. She came upon the stage and made her exit with much ease and sprightliness, and evinced powers which shew her capable of sustaining a higher character.—Inis performed her part admirably, and tho' last mentioned, is not the less entitled on that account to approbation.

I am,

BOMBAY, Mr. Editor,

Your's &c.

8*th August* 1822. "ONE PRESENT."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have taken this liberty under the impression that the dissemination of what follows would best answer my purpose through the medium of your widely distributed sheets, my only object being to render such a part of my humble knowledge as may be in general a secret, a

cheap and salutary advantage to all-high and low, rich and poor.!

The properties; Mr. E.; of Charcoal, the perhaps, most plentiful and easily procured Medicinal and Surgical Agent in nature, seems on the mere account of its simpleness, to be scarcely known.

By some of the faculty it's antiseptical qualities are avowed, because it's application in the first stages of animal putridity, if properly prepared, seldom or never fails of success. In such cases, it is however merely resorted to as an outward application, but as a medicine to correct visceral inaccuracies and their concomitants, internal disorders of the solids, we never hear of prepared Charcoal being made the slightest use of; altho', as a purgative it is considerably more active than Rhubarb, with the peculiar quality of being an infallible destroyer of poison. whether gaseous or palpable!

I have had a fever, Mr. E. that I think would have carried me off, but for the internal use I made of prepared Charcoal. I have also lately had a severe blow in one of my legs, which a musket ball had lodged in, after fracturing my Shin bone at Seringapatam in the year 1799; which leg has been very tender ever since, as two splinters of the bone were taken out on extracting the ball in Egypt in January 1802. In six hours after the blow, every symptom and appearance that I thought indicated the commencement of mortification, had manifested themselves, when I desired some light wood to be burned, and afterwards prepared in a small furnace the making of which cost me, about 2 Gold mohurs here.—I then had the charks cooled and pulverized out of contact with the air, and the powder tied on the part affected as hot as I could bear it.—My leg by this time felt much benumbed, and I took a drachm of the powder in water. In course of the night, I felt much itching, and on putting my hand down found it unusually sore to the touch, and in a profuse perspiration. Towards morning I found myself strongly under the influence of the medicine portion of the charcoal, but my leg had lost its bruised appearance, and a stocking did the rest.—Charcoal, Mr. E. possesses the strongest power of attraction for oxygene of any simple we know of.—Acetate of Copper or Verdigris, if taken into the stomach, is as never failing an active poison as Arsenic; but, if a little prepared Charcoal be conveyed into the Epigastrium, upon the discovery of the first pang, it will attract the oxygene to itself, leaving the metal reduced to a totally harmless state. It is a Canon in Chemistry that "all Acids consist of Oxygene in combination with some other substances," Oxyds therefore are the only poisonous portions of metals. The red, white, and other oxydes of mercury and lead, are dangerous poisons while the metals themselves are totaly harmless. Arsenic in a metallic state would be harmless, but like manganese it pulverises and becomes an entire oxyd in open air. Prepared Charcoal in sufficient quantity would, no doubt, counteract even the effects of that dangerous powder, for I have reduced it to half it's weight in contact with prepared Charcoal, a Phenœmenon which could no otherwise have been produced but through the superiority of the attractive power which charcoal possessed for oxygene to that of the metal, with which it had been in combination. I have used it never failingly with poor persons who have been ill (or supposed to be so) of the Cholera Morbus, and am perfectly satisfied that it is one of the best remedies that can be used for biliary ailments.

A bilious fever can, no doubt, be cured in 3 or 4 days by taking a drachm, or double that quantity, 3 or 4 times a day. It may be simply taken in water. To prepare it; take the Charcoal, put it into a closely stopt small metal or earthen vessel, and bring it to a red heat, then let it coal out of contact with the atmosphere, after which, blow away the ashes and pulverize it fine, as quickly as possible, the air still excluded; then put it into a bottle which should be well dried and stopt, to keep out the air, otherwise it will saturate itself with oxygene from the atmosphere, and thereby neutralize it's power.

Your constant reader,
A BIT OF A CHEMIST.

BOMBAY,
12th *August*, 1822.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH AUGUST 1822.

We are still unable to announce any arrivals from England, and have no local intelligence of interest to communicate this week; but we have endeavoured to make up the deficiency by ample Extracts from our files of English papers, which we hope will reward the perusal of our readers.

Tomorrow Evening promises a richp Entertainment at the Theatre where the amusing farces of the OLD MAID and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS with an Interlude from SILVESTER DAGGERWOOD are announced for representation by the Gentlemen Amateurs.

We understand that the Honorable the Governor leaves the Presidency for the Deckan immediately after the representation at the Theatre.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—7th Augt. Capt. J. Delamain 7th R. B. N. I. from Malwa.

10th Lieut. Macan 1st | 8th Rt. from Ahmudnuggee
Lieut. C. T. Westly, 2d | 5th Rt. from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES.—7th Augt. Capt. A Campbell, Commissary of Stores Guzrat, to Broach.

12th Lieut. J. Smith, Artillery, to Sattarah, Assistan Surgeon C. Kane, to Sattarah.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—11th Augt. Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Liverpool Capt. Thomas Skene, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—6th Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Liverpool Capt. Thos. Skene to Muscat.

Ditto ditto American Ship Caroline, Capt. Joseph Ropes, to Gibraltar.

12th Ditto Ship Aram, Capt. John Daniels to Madras.

PASSENGERS,

Ship Aram, Mrs. and Miss Wade, W. Chamier Es.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Medina, for London.
Charles Forbes, for do.
Nestor, for do.
Thetis, for Bengal.
Forbes, for do.
Sophia, for Bussorah.
Malabar, for do.
Lord Castle, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for Malay Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.

July 12, Ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, from London 17th May; Deal 13th February, and last from Madras. Passengers: from London,—Major General R. W. Dalzell, Bengal Staff; Mrs. Wallace; Mrs. Law; Misses Wallace, Char. Dring, Cor. Dring and Car. Dring; Capt. J. McGregor, 29th B. N. I.; Capt. N. Wallace, 27th ditto; Mr. D. C. Law and Mr. John Middleton, Merchants; Messrs. F. Milner, John Hindson, F. McRoe, S. J. Sturt and H. Fitzsimons, Cadets —from Madras,—Sir John Stonhouse, Bart. Civil Service; Captain Campbell, H. M. 89th Regt.; Lieut. W. Cary, do. 17th do; Lieut. J. Buchanan, do. 38th: do; Lieut. C. H. Doyle, do. 67th do; Lieut. Dalzell, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Dalzell; Captain Farquharson, Free Mariner; Mr. Hodgson, Cadet; 236 Volunteers, H. M. 34th Regt; 25 Women and 19 Children.

July 13, Bark Dolphin, G. East, from Bourbon 18th May, and Madras 3d July.

Extract from the Report of the Dolphin; "Left H. M. ships Leander and Curlew at Madras. The Admiral sails from Madras on the 10th instant, for Trincomale, from whence he intends, sailing on the 20th Aug. for England.

H. C. ships Williams Fairlie, and Thomas Coutts for China.

July 16, Ship Indian Oak, John Reid, from Batavia 3d June, and Covelong 9th July.

The Indian Oak was boarded off Madras by H. M. ship Leander, and received the Honorable Company's dispatches brought from England by the H. C. ship London, left England 29th March.

Departures.

July 10th, Ship Hindoostan, C. Kirkwood, for Liverpool.

July 11th, Ship Britannia, W. Snoball, to complete her cargo for the Isle of France, Ship Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, for the Isle of France.

July 12th, Ship Stanmore, Charles Gray, for Sout America.

Vessels gone to Sea, July 10, Robarts.

July 11, Adamant and Lady Farquhar brig.

July 12, H M. ships Tees and Dauntless.

July 14, Mellish.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour, July 16, Thiago Maior, Susan, Belle Alliance, Britannia and Indian Oak.

At Kedgeree. Hindostan, passed down.

At the New Anchorage H. C. ships Earl of Balcarras, Sir David Scott, and Duchess of Athol.

COLOMBO.

Arrived 14th June, Cutter Tartar, J. Rode, Master from Bombay and Cailpatam. Passengers 2 European sailors and natives.

Sailed 14th June, Brig Minerva, J. F. Fick, Master for Madras.

Trincomale, Arrived 1st June, Boat Miramadith, Tindal Caderaanen, from Batticaloa.

Sailed 1st June, H. M. schooner Cobin, J. H

Twynam, Esq. Commander, for Madras, Passenger A. Nicholson, Esq.

Do. 2d June, Boat Rosa Maria, Philip Hertog, Master, for Batticaloa, having on board a Detachment of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Byculiah, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Hodgson, of the Regiment of Artillery, of a Son.

On the 8th Inst. the Lady of the late Lieut, William Campbell, Superintendent of the Cadet Est, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 13th July last of Apoplexy at Sattara, Major Robt, A, Bronley.

At Broach on the 24th July 1822, The Daughter of Garrison Serjeant Major William and Mary Furnish aged 18 months.

On Sunday Evening the 4th Instant aged 48, Wassudew Balcrustnajee, a most respectable Hindoo native of this place.

At Colaba on the 4th instant, Mr. John King, Quarter Master, H. M. 47th Regiment, in the 44th year of his Age.

Calcutta,

The following are extracts from a letter received yesterday:

Dinapore July 10th.—"The weather here is exceedingly hot, every one longing for a heavy fall of rain, which would afford us great relief by cooling the sultriness of the atmosphere.

"The Amateur Theatre at this place has been finished: the inside of the house is very chaste: the scenery which is beautiful, was the joint production of several Amateurs. The Play of *The Rivals* has been performed, and the whole of the characters, I assure you, were very well supported. This Temple of Thespis is now only in its infancy; but if communications on Theatrical subjects, be allowed a corner in your paper, pray, let me know and I will say a little more in my next.',

Bengal Kurkarum,—July 18.

Madras.

On Tuesday afternoon information was received in town of the arrival of the ship *Indian Oak*, from Batavia the 3d of June, and Covelong the 9th instant. The *Indian Oak* was boarded off Madras by H. M. ship *Leander*, and received the Dispatches from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, brought out by the H. C. ship *London*, which left England on the 29th of March. The *London* appears to have arrived at Madras on the 8th instant, with authentic intelligence of the appointment of Mr. CANNING to the Supreme Governmet of India. It is further stated that Mr. and Mrs. CANNING were to proceed to this country on board the H. C. ship *Prince Regent*, in May or June.

The Gov. Gaz. July 18.

English Extracts.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 16, 1822.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, viz:—Lieut.Cols. Frederick Geoge Heriot, on the half-pay of the late Canadian Voltigeurs; George Jenkinson of the Royal Artillery; Colquhoun Grant, of the 54th Regiment (late Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to the Troops in France;) Samuel Hall, of the 65th Regiment (late of the 89th Regiment; and Nathanial Warren, of the 65th Regiment.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Mr. R. Jackson, said he had, on a former occasion, felt it to be his duty to notice the manner in which young men, who entered the naval service of the Company, were treated. He had then stated that there was not that attention paid to their morals and education, which he conceived, ought to be exercised towards them. He now requested to know whether the Court of Directors had done any thing on this interesting subjsct?

The Clerk then read a Resulution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of January, 1822, which pointed out, in clear and specific terms, the manner in which the Midshipmen in the Company's service are to employ their leisure hours, with a view to their education, moral, literary and nautical.

Mr. R. Jackson expressed his sincere gratitude to the Directors for their efforts to introduce moral and religious feelings amongst their young servants in the nautical department. He hoped, as the expense would be very trifling, that the Resolution would be published. Such a notification would enable parents to form a just estimate of the beneficent views of the Company.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Mr. R. Jackson then enquired whether it was, or was not true, that the illustrious person at the head of the Bengal Government had sent in his resignation?

The Chairman answered, that the Marquis of Hastings had signified a disposition to be relieved from the duties of his Government. He felt very sincere regret at the determination of the Noble Marquis, because he believed that no individual ever conducted the affairs of the Company with more talent, or with a greater desire to add to its prosperity then the Noble Marquis had done---(Hear, hear!)---He thought it right to state, that, in order to comply with the anxious desire of the noble Marquis, the Court of Directors had been occupied in nominating a suitable successor.

Mr. S. Dixon wished for a more explicit statement on the subject of the Noble Marquis's resignation. If something more were not said, it might perhaps be supposed that the Noble Marquis had retired from disgust, when perhaps ill health was the cause of his resignation.

The Chairman.—He is coming home, not from disgust, but at his own earnest and anxious desire, and much against the will of the Court of Directors.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. R. Jackson pronounced a handsome eulogium on the character of the Marquis of Hastings.

Mr. D. Kinnaird also bore testimony to his exalted merits. It was not, he observed, his intention to propose any motion to the Court, on the subject, because he felt, when the documents connected with the Government of the Noble Marquis were laid on the table of the Court, they would speak more strongly in his favor than the eloquence of his greatest admirer could do.

Mr. Hume hoped, when the documents alluded to were produced, that it would be seen from them, that the Marquis of Hastings had exerted himself in removing the abuses connected with the administration of justice in India. The Noble Marquis had been thanked for his military achievements; but if he had devised the means of rendering the administration of justice more pure and effectual, he deserved more than it was in the power of the Company to repay.

After an irregular conversation on the subject of Mr. Hornblower's penalties, which gave rise to same incidental observations on the grant of 2000l. to Mr. Pelly (a grant which Mr. Hume deescribed to be of the most unprincipled nature), the Court adjourned *sine die*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 26.

The House met a quarter before four o'clock, and after prayers adjourned during pleasure.

About a quarter past five the House resumed.

The Earl STANHOPE presented again the Petition from Owners and Occupiers of Land in the County of Kent, which he withdrew on Thursday on account of informality. His Lordship apologized to the House for the informality in the Petition which had previously prevented its being received, but trusted, that though the signatures to it were now unavoidably but few, that it could be received as conveying the sense of the considerable number who had originally signed it. He trusted also that in the present depressed state of the agricultural interests of the country, the people would meet with firmness and vigour for the purpose of discussing the grievances which oppressed them, and that their statements, in respectful terms of those grievances, and of what they considered would be the best remedies, would meet with every attention in that House.

The Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

INTERNAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Order of the Day having been read.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said he perfectly agreed with the Noble Earl (Stanhope) that the Petitions of any classes of the people, stating in respectful terms any grievances under which they laboured, or pointing out any remedies which they supposed, however mistaken they might be in such supposition, were calculated to mitigate the evil, ought to be received with every attention in that House. It was, however, for their Lordships, in their wisdom and judgment, to act upon their own opinions, or rather to exercise their own judgment as to the adequacy of any remedies that might be suggested for any existing evil, and to consider whether the causes assigned for such evil were or not the true causes, or could produce any such effect. With regard more espicially to the internal state of the country, it had been thought by some Noble Lords that a general view of that state ought to be given to the House, in order that their Lordships might be enabled more fully to understand it in all its bearings. And though necessarily and unavoidably measures with reference to the internal state of the country had been brought forward in the other House, which had been preceded by a general statement as to the situation of the country, and which measures would in all probability come up to their Lordships for discussion and deliberation, still, as those measures might come up separately and in parts, they might not, though all bearing upon the same general view, afford the same opportunity for discussion, and it was

Therefore he had without hesitation agreed to lay before the House a statement or general view of the situation of the country, concluding with a motion for Papers referring to that subject, to which of course there could be no opposition—the Papers, as appeared by the Votes upon the Table, being already, or the greater part of them, communicated to the other House. In looking to the internal state of the country, the first point to which he would advert was the increase of the population—an increase the more remarkable, as it had taken place, notwithstanding the effects of a long and exhausting war; and, however paradoxical it might appear, it was all the circumstances connected with that war which appeared to have produced the result of an increased population. It appeared by the Census, that the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, which in 1801 was 10,900,000, had increased in 1811 to 12,500,000, or at the rate of fifteen per cent., and that in 1821 it had increased to upwards of 14,000,000, or at the rate of 17 per cent. This increase, it should be observed, was not in any particular district, or in one district more than another (though there were some differences), but was general throughout the island. The population of the manufacturing districts did not appear to have increased in a greater proportion than that of the agricultural districts, though the former might be supposed to have a greater natural tendency to increase, nor was there any remarkable indication of difference in the different parts of the island; in Wales, the increase was nearly in proportion to that of England; and in Scotland, though the increase was not so great in proportion, still it was an increase at the rate of about 15 per cent. It further appeared that the increase in the population had been greater during the last 20 years than for 100 years preceding. This was certainly an indication generally of a state of ease and improvement amongst the people. Another point also to which he would advert, was a material indication to the same effect, he meant with reference to that excellent and praiseworthy institution, the Saving Banks, and the amount of the sums paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and not drawn out by the respective trustees. It appeared that the amount paid over in the year ending the 5th of January, 1821, was 770,000l. whilst in the year ending the 5th January, 1822, the amount was no less than 1,250,000l.; an increase which clearly tended to shew a state of ease amongst the people, and that they were in possession of increased means beyond the calls for mere subsistence and necessaries. There could be no doubt, with reference to the manufacturing interests of the country, that they were now in a state of full employment; and though it was true that in one article of manufacture, that of iron and its different branches, the profit of the manufactures, owing to various circumstances, was small, yet in the great branches of our manufactures our cottons, our woollens, & our hard-ware, there was no deficiency of profit, and there was full employment. He would now shortly advert to the state of our foreign commerce, which, as he had very little to say upon it, he might as well at once dispose of.—It appeared beyond all doubt, that a very considerable increase had taken place during the last year in the export of our produce and manufactures, which was the best test of increasing prosperity, the increase during that period having been to the amount of 1,000,000l.

The next point was the state of the revenue; and, with reference to this material part of the subject, he had the satisfaction of stating that a revenue of 27,000,000l. that of the Excise, was last year collected and paid in with only the deficiency of 5000l. and of this trifling sum part of it was already paid and there was every reason to believe that the whole of the remainder would be recovered. Here, then, was again indisputable evidence of a state of general ease and comfort amongst the people; a revenue of 27,000,000l. had been collected, not by wringing it from their necessities, not by resorting to any extremity of law, but collected by the usual and ordinary means, and paid without difficulty, there being only, as he had stated, a deficiency upon that large amount of 5000l., and that comparatively small sum not only recoverable, but actually in a course of payment, or nearly so. He now came to that branch of the subject, the Agricultural Distress of the country, and the depression of all the interests immediately connected with the agriculture of the country, respecting which so many Petitions had been laid upon their Lordships' Table, truly stating the existence of great distress, but in which the Petitioners, as he should presently shew, were many of them egregiously mistaken as to the cause of that distress, or the remedy to be applied. In taking a view of this branch of the subject, it was necessary to premise that a very different state of circumstances would arise, however vicious, or otherwise might be considered the state of our Corn Laws, were there a superabundance in this country and a dearth on the Continent, or were there a dearth in this country and a superabundance in Europe. Were either of these cases to exist, the present state of circumstances of the Agricultural Interest could not exist at the same time. The true cause of the Agricultural Distress of this country was, that, from whatever cause, there was not only a superabundance here, but in every country in Europe. He did not bring forward this argument upon any principle of consolation, but to shew the fallacy of those causes which were assigned for the Agricultural Dirstress here, and which could not exist in other countries, where the distress of the agricultural interests was as great, or greater, than in this country. To shew the state of depression and distress of the agriculture of the different countries of Europe, the North of Germany, France, Holland, &c. he would refer to the evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in the last Session, of Mr. Jacob, a gentleman who was well known by the work he had published, who had paid particular attention to the state of agriculture in different countries of Europe, and who was undoubtedly well qualified, from his talents and knowledge of the subject, to give accurate and important information upon that subject. This Gentleman gave the following evidence, relative to the North of Germany, before the Committee:—

"What is the situation of the Landlords in those Countries? Their estates are generally mortgaged to a great many for sale and there are no purchasers.

"Do they get rent?—Very little; nothing but the clip from their Merino flocks; which they now sell very low.

"Is the Committee to understand that all the corn which has been grown in those countries, as far as your knowledge goes, in the two or three last years, has commanded a price adequate to the cost of growing?—Certainly it has not, most undoubtedly.

"Has the price been materially below a remunerating price?—Where the surplus is so very small it is difficult to calculate what a remunerating price is, and therefore I would rather than give my own opinion, trust to those who have made calculations on the spot, where calculations are more likely to be accurate than those which I or any Forigner could make.

"Have you any such calculations?—I have.

"Have you them with you?—No, I have not; they are among my memoranda.

"You have stated that Holland and France are two of the countries you visited?—Yes.

"Is the state of agriculture in Holland and France similar to what you have described as existing in the North of Germany?—Certainly; in all my conversations with Dutch farmers and landlords, I found they were complaining that they were losing by every thing; they were told the feudal system does not prevail there as it does in Germany.

"In those countries the population not engaged in agriculture, bears a very considerable proportion to the whole population in Holland, Flanders, and France?—I am not now speaking of Holland exclusively, which contains little more than 2,000,000, but the kingdom of the Netherlands, containing 6 or 7,000,000.

"A considerable proportion of the population of Holland is not agricultural?—In Holland they are not so, but in Flanders they are so.

"What is the state of distress in the kingdom of the Netherlands, and those countries where a different system of farming prevails, from that of the North of Germany, and where the proportion of the population employed in agriculture is different?—Wherever I went I heard bitter complaints, particularly on the Eastern side of Holland, from Utrecht to the frontiers of Westphalia, which is generally poorish kind of land, a great portion of which was brought into cultivation during the war, at a considerable expence, but which has lowered the price not only of its own produce, but all other produce, to such an extent, that it was selling for a considerable loss.

"Were these poor districts declining in their cultivation?—I did not perceive any, nor is it likely they should decline so soon.

"Do you think they must soon decline?—Almost all the occupiers told me they must, that they were losing by them.

"Did you find the same complaints in the Netherlands and in France?—I can only speak of France between the frontiers of Germany and Paris; the other parts I went through with too much rapidity to enable me to form an opinion.

"What is the state of agriculture in that part of France?—Bitterly complaining. I attended the markets of several of the towns, and conversed with the farmers; I found they were all complaining, contrasting the prices they had obtained three or four years before with the prices they then optained, assuring me they lost considerably by it. Not knowing what questions might be asked, I have not brought any memorandums I made at the time with me.

"What was the difference of the prices of which they complained, and the prices to which they referred as better times?—At one town St. Avold, I was assured that the depreciation had been about one-half from the highest to that time.

"Was the general fall so great?—

same extent any where else.

"What was the effect upon rents in those countries?—The leases, which are short, are all running out, and they expect to renew their short leases at a great deduction from the rents they have paid.

"Was that the expectation in Holland and Flanders likewise?—Yes, universally."

This evidence was decisive as to the depressed state of agriculture in the countries referred to; but he had still further evidence to prove, in corroboration, the distress of the agricultural interests in some of the countries mentioned. In the French Chamber of Deputies an Address to the King was agreed upon in November last, which was presented to his Majesty, and in which would be found the following passage:—

"Organs of the gratitude and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the Throne the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests—that fruitful nurse of France. Their continually increasing distress in the departments of the East, West, and South, proves the inefficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn."

The King in his Answer said,

"I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. Notwithstanding the recollection of a recent dearth, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest; the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment."

This, whilst it corroborated all that had been stated respecting Agricultural Distress in Europe generally, was decisive as to the state of France, proving beyond all question the Agricultural Distress in that country. With regard also to the North of Germany, and particularly Hanover, he had a letter from that country, upon which the fullest reliance might be placed, which stated, that wheat was selling there at 3s. 7d. per bushel, rye at 2s. 8d. and other articles in the same proportion, prices which did not pay the expences of cultivation, But it was said that excessive Taxation was the cause of the pressure, arising from low prices.—Look, then, to another quarter of Europe, to Switzerland, where there was no public debt and scarcely any Taxation, and yet in that country, as stated in letters from thence, on which the fullest reliance might be placed, the prices of Agricultural produce were so owing to superabundance, that they would not pay the expences of cultivation. Thus, then, it was seen that throughout Europe, and it was the same in the United States of America, the same Agricultural distress prevailed, owing to the same cause, that of superabundance. To say, therefore, that the pressure of low prices in this country—that the pressure of Agricultural distress was owing to excessive Taxation, was a preposterous doctrine, which could not for a moment be seriously maintained in the face of facts and evidence. The fact was undoubted, that during the last years of the war the Agricultural interests of the country, notwithstanding all the pressure of Taxation, had been in a state of increasing prosperity, that subsequent to that in the year 1816, to the amount of 18,7000,000l. were remand that though it was true taxes to the 3,000,000l. were afterwards imposing all the circumstances together ened, there was an absolute reduction of at least 17,000,000l. of taxes, or at the rate of 25 per cent. upon the whole amount of taxation. It was utterly impossible, therefore, that the pressure of a taxation thus diminished by one-fourth, could be the cause of the depressed state of agriculture, which had flourished under the much greater pressure of the former amount of taxation. He was aware it would be said that the diminished amount of taxation must be considered with reference to the former depreciation of the currency, and its present increased value. This, however, would not serve the argument of those who urged it, as the depreciation at the time the alteration took place in the currency was not more than five per cent. And it would be unfair to take the depreciation during the latter years of the war, as a fact to be applied to the present depression of the agricultural interests, with which it could have no connection. But admitting all this for the sake of argument, and taking (which he did not admit) the depreciation at the most extravagant rate at which it had ever been calculated, namely 25 per cent. still his argument was good as to the reduction of taxation, for it was clearly proved that a reduction of taxation had taken place to the extent of one-fourth of the whole amount of taxation, and therefore the agriculturists, even taking that extravagant amount of depreciation, were at least in the same situation that they were before, the reduction in taxation and the increase in the value of the circulating medium being equivalent to each other. He did not, however, admit the extravagant rate of depreciation of the circulating medium, to which he had alluded, nor could any such rate of depreciation apply to the circumstances of the depression of the Agricultural interests, these circumstances having arisen at a period long subsequent to the greatest amount of the depreciation (except with respect to one class of persons, of whom he would speak presently), and therefore the reduction in the amount of taxation to the extent of 25 per cent. completely destroyed the argument of the pressure of taxation being the cause of that depression. But even taking the extravagant amount of depreciation he had already stated, in relation to the present depressed state of agriculture, it was evident that that depression could not be attributed to any increased pressure of taxation, from an increased value of the circulating medium, as the reduction of taxation from an increased value of the circulating medium were precisely equivalent, and the agricultural interests of the country must be exactly in the same situation that they were with reference to both considerations. Let the House look to the amount of Taxation and compare it with previous to the year 1792. In the year 1792, the whole revenue of the country amounted to about 16 millions, it must be admitted, that the Revenue greatly increased since that period; but the question to be considered was, whether the proportion of the country had not increased in a much greater proportion? He need not remind their Lordships that it was not the amount of Taxation which constituted the evil, in so far as the manner in which it bore upon the country. Compare, for instance, the United Kingdom with that of another country with that of any other country, he alluded to this country the amount of Revenue was not more than 4,000,000l.; so that the Revenue in Ireland was not more than one-sixth part of the Revenue derived from the same amount of population in this country. And yet notwithstanding this difference with reference to the mere amount of Revenue, the Revenue of Ireland might, undoubtedly, when other circumstances were taken into consideration, such as the particular operation which Taxation might have upon the different branches of industry, be quite as considerable as the revenue derived from this country. There were few persons, perhaps, who now remembered the period to which he alluded—he meant the period antecedent to 1792, so as fully to appreciate the different circumstances of the country with regard to the various branches of its industry, as compared with those in which it now stood. There ever, with reference to this subject, isted, however, documents, which, as comparative do- various documents could not deceive, and which shewed cuments, co what the real state of the country not only these two periods, but that a great part was at the wealth of the country which had been of the wasted during the interval, was actually a accumulation. This fact was so undeniable, new cre an who had lived before 1792, and that a might be supposed to have been absent who m e country from that time to the pre- from t would find the whole face of the country in sent, respects entirely altered. Taking the years many dent to 1792, say, for instance, the three antec 1787, 1788, & 1789, the average amount year itish goods exported was 12,852,000l. In of three years 1819, 1820, and 1821, includ- the one very bad year, the amount was in 46,000l. In the three former years, the 4 rage amount of imports was annually a ,584,000l.; in the years 1819, 1820, and 21, the annual amount of imports was 6,759,000l. It appeared, therefore, with regard to our foreign commerce, that since the year 1790, the exports of British manufactures had been more than trebled, and that the imports had been more than doubled in the same period. If their Lordships would consider that the other branches of industry had not only kept pace with the great increase of population, but that their produce had in many instances greatly exceeded that proportion, they would be enabled to judge of the vast accession of public wealth since the year 1790. Of the progress of agriculture, even the number of inclosure bills which had been passed since that period, would afford a sufficient proof. The fact, indeed, could escape no man's observation who travelled from the metropolis in any direction whether north or west, he would every where find land brought into cultivation, which had been recently a dreary waste, a common, or a sheep-walk. He would admit that much of this land had been forced into cultivation, in consequence of the high price which the old land bore during the war, and of which he considered it in many points of view a great misfortune to the country that the rents had not been sooner reduced, but still the fact proved the great increase of agricultural wealth. There was another circumstance which proved the great increase of public wealth with reference to the population of the country, with regard to which there could be no decepti n, he alluded to the consumption of the great exciseable articles. He was the more anxious to

enter into this inquiry, for the sake of removing some erroneous impressions which had gone abroad, and which from frequent repetition had gained some degree of credit in the country, namely, that the consumption of some particular articles had not increased in proportion to the increase of the population. There were some articles, from the consumption of which it was difficult to draw any conclusions, because the increased or diminished consumption was connected with alterations in the habits of the people, which might or might not be beneficial, and with which the interference of the Legislature was a matter of great difficulty. He had been anxious to ascertain the course of consumption in those articles upon which the increase of taxation had been greatest. In the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, the article tea was subject to a duty of 13 per Cent.; that duty had since been raised from 13 to 100 per cent., and yet the consumption had increased from 16,600 lbs. to 22,600 lbs. Taking the population in the former period at 10 millions, and the present amount of the population at 14 millions in round numbers, the increase of consumption was fully equal to the increase of population. The next article to which he would call their attention was one upon which there was still less doubt, he alluded to candles, in the consumption of which no alteration had taken place in the habits of the people. In the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, the consumption of this article amounted to 49,900,000 lbs.; in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, the amount was 83,559,000 lbs. being an increase of consumption one-third greater than the corresponding increase of population. If, for instance, the population were taken at 10 millions in one period, and at 14 millions in the other, the increase of consumption in proportion to that of the population would have been 68,000,000 lbs. instead of 83,000,000 lbs., the actual increase. The next article with regard to which he conceived there would be no fallacy, was soap, for all the portion of this article employed in manufactures was exempted from duty, and the tax therefore was applied wholly to domestic consumption. Now in 1787, 1788, and 1789, the duty was higher than it was now, when the average consumption of soap amounted to 292,644 cwt.; in 1819, 1820, and 1821, the average consumption was 643,963 cwt. making an increase of nearly one-third more than the corresponding increase of population. The next article to which he would advert was leather, upon which a very considerable increase of taxation had taken place. The consumption of this article was still nearly, if not quite, proportional to the increase of population, for in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, it amounted to 52,963,000 lbs.; in 1819, 1820, and 1821, to 43,493,000 lbs. The next article, Salt, was one of which it was difficult to form an accurate estimate. It had certainly not increased in the proportion of any other of the articles, but it had still increased in the proportion of 10 per cent. In the article Bricks, the consumption was 631,414 loads, in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789; in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, the amount was above 1,000,000 loads, being an increase of considerably more than one-third, beyond what would be allowed for the increase of population, which would be 886,000 loads. He was aware that the present statement must be fatiguing to their Lordships [hear, hear!], but it was extremely natural that these facts should be clearly stated on a subject, which was liable to much misrepresentation, and which had, in fact, been so much misrepresented. They were facts which clearly shewed, that no correct inference could be drawn as to the prosperity of the country, from the mere amount of taxation, without taking into consideration the comparative wealth and resources of the country. He would ask, and he put the question seriously, not only to every Member of that House, but to every man in the country, who might weigh the subject in his closet—what was the amount of relief which could be expected from any practical reduction of taxation? He was perfectly ready to admit that reduction of taxation was highly desirable, as far as was consistent with justice; for he would begin by assuming that no wish or intention existed, to violate the faith which had been pledged to the public creditor. If he did not assume this, he should say to the Agriculturist—"You gain no relief, because, in breaking faith with the public creditor, you ruin one branch of consumers, and consequently affect every other branch of consumers. What did the Agriculturist want? What was it which was most loudly called for at every public meeting, on the subject of Agricultural distress? A market. And how could you give him a market adequate to his wants, if you begun by effecting the ruin of one large class of consumers? The demand which had been created during the war, had undoubtedly been followed by a great diminution of consumption. During the last year of the war, the demand of Government for provisions alone, such as flour, meat, &c. amounted to more than 2,000,000l. annually. Now, it was not more than 200,000l. He admitted, that a reduction of expenditure, such as was consistent with justice and with the safety of the State, could alone place the country on a secure and solid foundation; but it should not be forgotten, that the immediate effect of reduction was to aggravate distress, because its immediate tendency was to diminish consumption, and it was a market and a consumer that the farmer wanted. A different policy might, perhaps, be pursued, if we were a new State, without a national debt, and with little or no amount of mortgages upon land, in which consisted the essence of a national debt. But, divided as the country was, by a gradual concurrence of circumstances, into two classes, one of which possessed land, and the other derived its revenue from mortgages upon land, the latter of which classes formed a large proportion of the country; it was evident, that if you destroyed that class, or any portion of that class, so far from affording any relief to the landed interest, you would only aggravate their destress. Let them see, then, on what they were all agreed. They agreed that faith must be kept with the public creditor, and they agreed, on the other hand, that the establishments must be reduced as low as was consistent with the safety of the country, and with its existence as a monarchical constitution. Agreeing then in the main on these two points, for any difference of opinion in the details of the latter points was open to future discussion; the question arose, whether they should remit in taxation the excess of revenue, which would remain after paying the necessary establishments, or whether the Sinking Fund should be kept up at five millions? This was a question of profit and loss, which was to be duly considered on both sides. To estimate the advantage which the public would derive from the reduction of five millions of taxes, let them consider the proportion which five millions bear to the whole revenue, and the whole annual income of the country. The annual income of Great Britain and Ireland, after making allowances for the expences of the reduction of the debt, was from 250 to 280,000,000l.; the revenue was from 51 to 52,000,000l.; and the proposed reduction of taxation, amounting to one-tenth of the present taxation, would be one-fiftieth part of the annual income of the country. Did any man seriously believe that this would be an adequate substitute for a mart to the Agriculturist, and it would really operate as a relief to Agricultural Distress? This being the utmost advantage which could accrue to the country from such a reduction, let them see what they had to set against it. They had to set against it the giving up of the Sinking Fund, which, while it was kept within reasonable bounds, was, he maintained, the greatest upholder of the public credit. The effect of such a measure would be to raise the interest of money; see therefore, how the Agricultural Interest would be affected by it. The loss would be infinitely greater than the gain; for the gain would be imperceptible, whereas the loss would be most perceptible to, and bear hardest upon that class of the community which was most distressed, and which was obliged to borrow money, or pay interest upon money already borrowed. While he was upon this part of the subject, he was anxious to make one or two observations, because he felt that very mistaken notions had gone abroad, with regard to the operation of the Sinking Fund. He had been many years in public life, and he could not, at this period, so far change his opinions as to concur with those who seemed disposed to undervalue the importance and efficacy of the Sinking Fund, which had been admmitted by the greatest Statesmen and the ablest Financiers of all parties. He was old enough to remember the origin of the Sinking Fund, though he was not a Member of Parliament at the time. It was certainly the measure upon which the great Statesman who was the author of it peculiarly prided himself. It was Mr. Pitt's measure, but it was not his measure only, for it was approved by all persons of all parties and descriptions. He believed that party never ran higher than it did in 1786, when this measure was first proposed. Yet, so far was it from being objected to by those who were regularly opposed to the Minister of the day, that no man extolled it more than Mr. Fox. Not only did Mr. Fox extoll it, but he lent his assistance in the details of the Bill, and made several very important suggestions, which were most thankfully and properly received. If they looked to all the financial discussions which took place at that period, and for many years after the commencement of the war, up to the death of those two great men, they would find no occasion on which it was not as much extolled by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and all the leaders of the Opposition, as it was by the adherents of Mr. Pitt, who was the author and father of the measure. He was aware that some objections had been made to it in a work of considerable ingenuity. He

alluded to Dr. Hamilton's book, but those objections did not bear against the proposition of to-night, because they applied only to the operation of a Sinking Fund in time of war. There was constantly a great deal of ingenuity and force in many of the arguments urged by Dr. Hamilton against a Sinking Fund in true of war, but still, after having attentively weighed those arguments, and after having endeavoured to divest his mind of prejudice and prepossession as much as possible, he must say, that, notwithstanding the ability with which those objections were urged, he could not bring his mind to the conclusion, that a Sinking Fund could be safely dispensed with, even in time of war. Dr. Hamilton's objection to a Sinking Fund in time of war was, that while we were paying with one hand, we were receiving with the other, so that there was no application of a clear surplus to the reduction of the debt, but a reduction and creation at the same time. Let it be considered, however, what would be the situation of the country if the Sinking Fund were abandoned; if we were to go on increasing the debt interminably in time of war, and making no provision for a redncton of it in time of peace. However anxiously a country might wish to avoid wars, they must arise in the course of human events, and then the debt must be inevitably increased.—This was an evil which could only be mitigated by the operation of a Sinking Fund. Let their Lordshsp look to the state of every country in Europe. Every country which had created a debt, had also created a Sinking Fund. In France the Sinking Fund was greater than our own, and in America it was large enough to pay off the whole debt in 20 years. Was this country then, whose debt was so much greater than that of the rest of Europe, to be the first to proclaim to the world that its credit was so low, that it must abandon its Sinking Fund, which is the surest support of the national honour and the best guarantee of the national engagements? In whatever point of view he considered this subject, he did most earnestly hope, that even if we were not disposed to maintain a Sinking Fund for the sake of upholding our internal engagements, we should maintain it for the sake of preserving our consequence abroad, for the sake of maintaining our character in the eyes of all Europe. and for the sake of enabling posterity to feel, that if we leave them a large debt, we have also left then the means of its annihilation. He now came to the question, whether any and what measure ought to be adopted with a view to relieving the country from the present rate of taxation? He had stated, upon former occasions, his opinion that the distress under which we laboured was not to be attributed to ths excess of taxation, and that no practicable reduction could afford any thing like adequate or substantial relief to the sufferings of the Agricultural Interest. He had stated, that the cause of the distress in this country was, in a great measure, to be accounted for by the same reasons which had produced similar, and in some instances greater, distress throughout the rest of Europe; and he belived that the great excitement created by the war which this country and all Europe had maintained for their existence was chiefly instrumental in producing those evils, by leading to over-production. The high prices resulting from the war had forced a great portion of the poor lands into cultivation, and hence the produce became too great for the demand. Why, he would ask, should not over-production take place in this, as well as in all other articles? They saw it was so in the case of sugar, of iron and of other articles, and there was no pretence for supposing that agriculture might not exhibit the same effects, under the influence of the same causes. It was consistent with our experince that it should. Did not every man know that during the last war a great portion of the poor lands were forced into cultivation? Did not every man know that the situation of Ireland had a tendency to aggravate the consequence of over-production? He had stated his opinion before, when the Corn Bill was introduced into Parliament, that that measure would not afford so much relief to this country as to Ireland. The result had proved his assertion. Since the Union, and particularly during the last three or four years the imports from Ireland were greater than they used to be from all Europe some years ago. It was impossible to conceal this fact from ourselves—that the same cause must operate on the agriculture of Great Britain and Ireland, as had operated on our colonies that the rich land of England & Ireland must press on the poor lands of both countries, as the more fruitful colonies pressed on those which were less productive. Abundance did lead to distress, otherwise there could be no such thing as over production. A Noble Lord (Earl Stanhope) had said, a few nights ago, that no one was benefitted by the present state of things but Jews and Stockjobbers. It was, he would confess, the duty of Government to hold the balance even between all the great interests of the community; but it they could not do so—if circumstances were to arise which rendered that equal distribution impossible—he thought so highly of the agricultural interests, that if the weight of a feather must be thrown into either scale, he would rather throw that feather into the scale of the agricultural interests. Would the Noble Lord say, that it was no advantage to the people generally to have meat for four pence a pound, instead of eight pence? He (the Earl of Liverpool) would agree that this advantage might go farther than he would wish; he would grant that he might be desirous of seeing the manufacturer pay more, and the agriculturist receive more for his produce; but undoubtedly the consumer was a gainer, and it was absurd to maintain that he was not. When the Noble Lord said that the present distressed state of agriculture benefited no man, he would say, on the contrary, that it benefited the great majority, as appeared from the diminution of the poors rates. The fact was as every man's experience must convice him, that in all the great towns, and particularly in this metropolis, the lower orders of the people were in a better condition than they had beeu at any former period. To those people it was a benefit, and all his apprehensions arose from the excess to which it might go. He would now proceed to state to their Lordships what were the general measures which the King's Government thougt it expedient to produce, with a view to the amelioration of our present condition. In the first place, he had already stated that a considerable reduction had take place in the expenditure in the course of the last year. And here he would refer to the authority of the Committee of Finance appointed in 1817. They had made a Report of the amount which they considered necessary in order to provide for a permanent peace establishment- That amount was 17,350,000l. The peace establishment was, however, reduced a ready se law as 16,148,000l., being less by 1,200,000l. than the sum recommended in the Report of the Committee. He did not mean to affirm that the least possible *minimum* had been taken in every article, but upon the whole the reductions were carried as low as they could be at the time. The first measure was to reduce the establishments. and the next to secure a Sinking Fund, conformable to the Resolution of 1793, We might look forward in the course of time to a further reduction of the establishments, to the improvement of our affaire, and to a relief from part of the dead expence by which we were already burthened. The half pay and other allowances to which the country was bound by law and good faith, consisted of a sum within a fraction of five millions annually. They might look forward to the gradual reduction of this sum, which was but a life charge in the nature of an annuity, for though as yet the reduction proceeded very slowly, there was every reason to expect that it would advance with more rapidity in future years. Parliament had passed a Resolution in 1793, declaring the expediency of keeping up a Sinking Fund of at least five millions. He had stated at that period, that the Fund should go as far as one per cent on the capital of the debt, but under all the circumstances, the amount of five millions was fixed upon. He thought that Parliament was bound not to depart from that Resolution. Whether they would allow any further surplus to go to increase the Sinking Fund, or be applied to the reduction of taxation, was a question, as he considered, still open to Parliament. He now came to the loan of four millions from the Bank. Before he explained the view which he took of this subject, he would call their Lordship's attention to the circumstances which had passed in 1819. It was then proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself to pay the Bank the sum of five or six millions. When the Bullion Committee was appointed, they urged the propriety of a larger repayment. Almost every Member of the Committee was of opinion that the Bank had demanded too much, but they were too willing to go to the extent of 10 millions. It must appear extraordinary, that when the market interest of the money was so low as 4 per cent. the Bank should not discount lower than 5 per cent. They all knew that an immense quantity of gold must have been carried into the Bank, which, with reference to our circulation at this moment, must be injurious to them, and if so, injurious to the public. As they could not induce the Bank to lower their rate of discount, Government considered whether it would not be advisable to increase the circulatiug medium. which was accordingly done. In coming to the relief of the agricultural interests by an advance, whether it was done by lending to parishes, or by laying it out on public works, either or both of those measures would facilitate the object they had in view, To the principle, there could be no objection, for it was adopted before in the issue of Exchequer Bills, though with reference he would allow, to an interest to which it could be more easily applied. He would aver that four millions would at this moment afford considerable relief to the distress of the country. He did not mean that it would work wonders, but it would operate as a considerable palliative. It was not wanting, for the service of the year, nor with any view to Government purposes, but merely for the relief of agriculture, accompanied with this regulation, that the Bank should have a power of calling for the repayment of each million whithin the period of three months if it was found to produce an injurious effect on the currency of the country. Their Lordships were aware that the state of the Corn Laws was under the consideration of the House of Commons last year. Many persons felt that the system was defective, in as much as it favoured monopoly up to a given point and then changed too suddenly to free importation. He did not see any objection to a change in this respect, if it was possible that it could he accomplished. At all events it was fit that the law should be examined with a vew to ascertain whether any modfication could be applied. But however they might succeed it was it vain to expect that any material relief would be the consequence of such an improvement. He was ready to agree in the principles that the expenditure ought to be reduced, and that whenver it could be done with safety to the public, their burtheus ought to be alleviated by the reduction of taxation; but his admission of these principles was coupled with two conditions from which he should never depart—the maintenance of the public credit of the country, and the main-

tenance of a Sinking Fund. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for certain Papers, similar to those already laid before the House of Commons on the same subject.

The Marquess of LANSDOWN said, he had listened with great attention to the Noble Earl, and he felt it necessary to offer some few comments upon the speech he had just delivered. It was necessary, in the first instance, to state his opinion, that the amount of the taxation had a distinct and immediate bearing on the distress of the country. The Noble Earl had alluded t[illegible]ertain fashionable opinions of the day br[illegible]e Marquess of Lansdown) knew that [illegible] of these fashionable opinions was, the considering of taxation as no inconvenince or impediment to the prosperity of the nation. He felt it his duty to state, not overlooking the arguments by which this opinion was supported, that he had come to a deliberate conviction as to the connection between the high rate of taxation and the present distress. Every man who had thought or written on the subject, knew that it was the tendency of all taxation to produce high price; but taxation had also the effect of preventing low prices from repaying the farmer, and of limiting the consumption at the same time. It was the pressure of taxation that checked and controuled the disposition which must arise out of the flourishing state of our manufactures, to call for an increased demand for agricultural produce, which tendency to increased consumption was the radical cure, worth all the expedients of the Noble Earl for the particular species of distress which now existed. To that increase of consumption, taxation, if not an insuperable bar, was a continually resisting obstacle [hear!]. In that way it was taxation was an obstacle to the relief of the distress which the Noble Earl had stated to exist, while he had fairly remarked that particular parts of the country, and particular classes, were gainers by the low prices by which this distress was immediately caused. The Noble Earl had correctly stated, that distress similar in it's kind to that under which we laboured existed in other parts of the world, but in its degree, he (the Marquess of Lansdown) was persuaded, that the Noble Earl had very much overstated that distress, especially as it regarded France. If he might be allowed to offer an opinion, as personal observation, on the state of France, he should, notwithstanding that Address of the Chamber of Deputies to which the Noble Earl referred, be unable to concur in the Noble Earl's account of it. That address, it was to be recollected, was carried at the commencement of the Session by the opposition of that day, (a circumstance, which, strangely enough, seemed to have induced the Noble Earl to believe all its contents), and no great nicety was shewn as to the topics or the assertions introduced into it. He would say therefore, and notwithstanding that Address he should be borne out by all who had recently seen France, that a state of greater agricultural prosperity had never been seen in that country, with the exception of the inconvenience felt from a temporary redundancy of produce [hear!], and he could assure the Noble Earl, that any one who talked then of relieving the country by throwing a great part of the land of France out of cultivation, if he were not laughed at, would certainly be deemed the author of the most extraordinary propositions that had ever been ventured upon by man [hear, hear!]. Yet this was the remedy which the Noble Earl proposed for the distresses of England [hear!]. It was quite impossible for their Lordships to go int[illegible] accurate investigation of the state of the facts by which the prosperity of other countries was at this time affected, but he might remark, that in particular parts of Europe referred to by the Noble Earl, there were local causes which fully accounted for temporary distress. The Noble Lord had quoted the statement, for instance, of an intelligent respectable traveller, Mr. Jacob. The part he had travelled through was the North of Europe, which was particularly affected by the distress of this country. It was from that part of Europe that much of the supply of this country had been derived, and it was manifest, without referring to the testimony so respectable as that of Mr. Jacob, that there would be no need for as much corn as had been grown. In Flanders too, where some distress had existed, it was easy to account for it by the circumstances that the Army of Occupation had been withdrawn, and that the demand for food was consequently much and suddenly reduced [hear, hear!]. But he would say no more on the distresses and remedies of other countries, being led from them (and he was sure the Noble Earl did not introduce as topics of consolation the miseries of other parts of the world) to the more particular consideration of the distress which it was universally admitted existed in our own.—And, if on that important principle, with a view to the consideration of the remedy for the distress, the effect of taxation upon the country, the Noble Earl was at variance with him, yet, in the practical result, they happily coincided; for the Noble Earl, as well as he, had declared his opinion that it was desirable to get rid of as many taxes as possible [hear!] It was, indeed, impossible that fifty millions of taxes raised on the people could be a matter of indifference; or, if they could not affirm with some, that taxation was a benefit in proportion to its amount, they must certainly affirm that so great an interference in all the transactions of the country was a serious evil. When the Noble Earl had referred to some circumstances as indicative of the prosperity of the country, the Noble Earl had, in reality, referred them to some of the causes of the distress. When he asked them whether, in going from one part of the country they did not see large tracts of land in cultivation, which had been quite waste before the war? the Noble Earl had, in reality, pointed to one of the circumstances which had caused the present glut—the stimulus which the last war had applied to production, while it had made it impossible for the people to consume the produce so called forth [hear, hear, hear!]. He agreed with the Noble Lord as to the immediate cause of the distress, though he differed from him as to the measure to be taken to relieve it; for he contended that when a glut had been produced by artificial means, they should not attempt to seek a remedy by the painful and distressing process of driving land out of cultivation, but by raising the demand to an equality with that increased produce. He should also apply this remark to the Noble Earl's observations on Ireland. "In Ireland," the Noble Earl had remarked, "we have an enormons increase of population, greater even than in England." But how happened it with this increased population, that there was no increase of consumption? It was that we had carried Ireland with us in the career of taxation, and that she, the poorer country, had not increased her consumption in proportion to her population; and that she was placed under the necessity of deluging us by carrying to our markets her increased produce, and adding to the glut the evil of which we laboured under. Feeling, then, on these and other grounds, that the diminution of taxation would have a beneficial effect upon the country, he came now to consider the various modes by which this diminution could be effected, and which had been alluded to in the Noble Earl's statement. There were four various ways that had been pointed at, by which this diminution could be effected. The first was the legitimate reduction of the interest of the National Debt, without violation of law or agreements—that which (as to principle very properly) the Ministers had had recourse to. The second which he should advert to, only to reprobate, was a reduction of the interest of the national Debt, unauthorised by law, and inconsistent with public faith. The third was that which the Noble Earl had said had been followed as far as possible, and which he feared had been followed too far—retrenchment and reduction of expenditure.—Fourthly, there was the reduction of what was sometimes called Sinking Fund, sometimes surplus, and sometimes both, with respect to which confusion he should say a few words before he sat down.—1. With respect to the first mode—the legitimate reduction of the National Debt in the way in which Mr. Pelham had set a precedent, and which had been now followed, though as to its details in less unobjectionable manner by the Ministers, he should state his extreme satisfaction that the circumstances of the country admitted of this measure. Whatever hardship was imposed on some few individuals (and he feared all such operations must be attended with some such hardship), it was to be considered that the holders of the stock had invested their money with a knowledge of the conditions of re-payment, and that they had in consequence received a larger amount of interest. He thought, however, that it would be more consistent with the dignity of a great nation and the honour of the Exchequer, not to have called on the holders to have signified their dissent; but to have followed the example of Mr. Pelham, who called on all the parties to signify their consent to the mode of repayment, in failure of which they received the sum which the law and the terms of their bargain allowed them. But now the holders were put under the disagreeable necessity of signifying their dissent, or of having by a construction, created by a new Act of Parliament, their silence construed into consent [hear!]. His objections, however, were altogether to the details, and not at all to the principle of the measure. 2. With regard to a hope of reduction of taxation from a reduction of the interest of the debt, in any way contrary to existing laws and to good faith, he was as ready as the Noble Earl to brand it with the most decided reprobation. The country might, indeed, for no possibility should be excluded from their view, be reduced to a state in which it would be impossible to meet its most solemn engagements; but he was far from taking any such desponding view of the circumstances of the country as to suppose that it was now or was likely to be in such a condition. While it was not in such a state, they were called upon by every claim of policy, of honour, and of morality, to oppose such a suggestion; and if he should be so unfortunate as to live to see such a suggestion entertained, he hoped he should be found in his place, as the Noble Earl would also be, to resist it to the utmost of his might and power. He should therefore put by the consideration of their mode of relief.—3. The third mode of relief, which the Noble Earl said had been carried to the

utmost extent. It was impossible for him, or for their Lordships at present, without the Estimates before them, to entertain the discussion, how far the Noble Earl's assertion was correct. At the same time he might be allowed, without an imputation of want of charity towards the Noble Earl and the other Members of the Government to observe, that when they had so often heard that reduction could he carried no further, when challenges had been given to any one to say what further retrenchment could be made; and when the Ministers had now effected what a few years ago they had declared could not be effected at all; he might be pardoned if he entertained the suppcsition that even greater reductions might be expected from the vigour and admonitions of Parliament [hear!] He should dismiss this subject therefore by observing, that he still looked to the reduction of expenditure, (subject, however, to the consideration mentioned bythe Noble Earl, that one species of consumption would be thus reduced, which would however be replaced by a much more vigorous and profitable one) this was one of the resources to which Parliament was entitled to look for the benefit of the country. 4. This brought him to the last subject, on which he should trouble their Lordships with observations, and on which the Noble Earl had remarked at some length, he meant the Sinking Fund. Before he made any observation on it, it was material to understand each other as to its character, principle, and effect; because he perceived that in discussions in this and in the other House of Parliament, a very ambiguous and equivocal mode of expression was adopted, which left them quite in the dark as to what was intended by the term Sinking Fund. The question he would ask was—"have we a surplus, or have we a Sinking Fund?" He put this question, because he perceived in the public documents, as well as in the speeches of Lords and Gentlemen, that when it was deemed convenient to talk of a large Sinking Fund, then the whole nominal Fund of 16 millions a years was brought to view, which, by a strange equivocation, was supposed to be paying off debt while an equal debt was contracted at the same time, which was working wonders while it was not working at all, and was thus held up as one of the great resources of the country. When on the other hand the object was to shew, that the national income was greater than the expenditure, then they held out that there was a surplus which might be applied to any purpose at the discretion of Parliament. They should then come to an understanding; had they an income less than their expenditure, with large sums tied up by various Acts of Parliament, and by pledges to the public creditor for the redemption of the national debt, or held a surplus income applicable in any way to the benefit of the stockholder, of the public [hear, hear!]? This was a question which seemed to have been settled by his Majesty's Ministers; for if there was a Government which had made large encroachments on the Sinking Fund—which, setting aside all the principles of Mr. Pitt, had broken in upon it, in prosperous and in dangerous times, in war and in peace—it was the present Administration [hear, hear!]. He should go back on this subject to 1813, when the great encroachment on the Sinking Fund took place, to the nature of which he should quote the authority of a Gentleman who would command respect from the Noble Earl, not only for his proper weight, but for the high station he held in the present administration. The opinion of Mr. Huskisson on this subject was preserved in a more accurate shape than the debates in Parliament generally assumed, in a publication by that Gentleman himself. Mr. Huskisson had then complained that the Sinking Fund was broken in upon; and he mooted (as was done on a recent occasion) the memory of Mr. Pitt. He called on every friend of Mr. Pitt to stand and defend each shilling of the fund from the rapacity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer [hear!]. But that measure was carried, and the acts since that time not only followed the precedent of encroaching on the Sinking Fund but departed even from the limitation of 1813. In 1813 the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that though large sums of stock in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were applied to the service of the year, yet he should go back to the principle of Mr. Pitt, that a Sinking Fund of one per cent. should be established on every loan to reduce it in 45 years. That, it was contended at the time, was a mere quibble, but had ever that plan been adhered to? Had they now the means of redeeming the whole debts in 45 years? Every man who looked at the subject knew that the five millions, which was the real surplus now calculated upon, would no more effect that reduction than it would provide for all the expenditure of the next century. The surplus of the five millions was therefore not now bound up by any such rules, but was applicable, on principles of expediency and policy, to maintain the interests of the fundholder, or to relieve the community at large, with which the interests of the fundholder were completely blended, as he derived the best security for his property from the growing prosperity of the country. He should not stop to follow the Noble Earl in his remarks on the machinery of the Sinking Fund, though he might observe, that to procure money when it was dear, and to repay it when it was cheap, was so fallacious, that it would ultimately break down the strength of the country. As to Dr. Hamilton's book, the remarks which it contained on the effect of the Sinking Fund were, if arithmetic solely were concerned, logically demonstrable; but on the best consideration he could give the subject, he though that Dr. Hamilton had lost sight of the effect which a great mass of money poured at will into the money market had on the making of loans. That was a consideration that in a deliberate judgment on the subject should not be left out of view. But whatever the use of the original Sinking Fund of Mr. Pitt might be, the principle of that fund was now done away, and for reasons which were not very explicable, and which from year to year appeared more preposterous, the whole of the machinery remained after all the effect was destroyed. Could any thing be more absurd or less capable of imposing upon any one, much less upon persons so sharp-sighted as the fundholder, than the idea, that because they took a great sum from one part of the market, a great effect was to be produced? All that was done was, that a small part was applied to the reduction of the national debt, and that the rest was applied to the service of the year. Indeed, so far was this carried, that even the interest on the loan, which, by Mr. Fox's clause, it was necessary to raise, was also borrowed from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. That while this sum was applied in peace and in war to the services of the year, it was still to be called a Sinking Fund—was only to be compared to Lord Peter in the "Tale of the Tub," who declared, that his brothers should leave off eating his bread if they did not call it mutton, but that if they would call it mutton, they might eat their fill. So the Ministers seemed to think themselves at liberty to apply the 17 millions a-year to any purposes they pleased, but they bound themselves most religiously to call it a Sinking Fund. Now, as to the effect of a Sinking Fund on the rate of interest. He allowed that how important soever it might be, that Taxation should be diminished; still, if it were necessary in reducing four or five millions to renounce the hope of keeping up the stocks, and lowering the rate of interest, he should be tempted to relinquish the benefit of that reduced taxation But what did experience say?—that they had not any thing worthy the name of a Sinking Fund; that discussions had been carried by well-informed men whether there had been any Sinking Fund at all; and that according to the accounts on their Table, on the Minister's own shewing, instead of 5 millions, there had been, since the year 1819, only a surplus of 1½ millions. Yet had that had any unfavourable effect on the price of Stock; or, what was more important, on the money rate of interest? The rate of interest, it was as clearly established as any principle in political economy, could not be regulated by a Sinking Fund so insignificant in proportion to the debt, but by the rate of profits on capital. When the profits made on money were low, the interest paid on money was necessarily low also, and if any one could now obtain money at less than 5 per cent. on mortgage, it was not owing to any Sinking Fund that had been or would be, but to the low rate of profits which forced money on the land [hear!]. This was the sound theory of the subject; but it was not from theory merely that his opinion derived its strength, it was confirmed by the most palpable experience. He came, therefore, to the consideration of the mode in which the surplus of five millions was to be applied, uninfluenced by any such expectation that through the application of it to the reduction of the debt the rate of interest could be lowered. The Noble Earl's opinions as to the Sinking Fund were curious. When the seventeen millions had been encroached upon, he had not talked of the breach of public credit, or invoked the memory of Pitt;—when it was fourteen or twelve, an encroachment was no breach of credit; but the moment they touched the mysterious number five, they were not to presume to touch it; if they encroached on it in the least degree public credit was gone for ever. Now when the Noble Earl talked doubtingly whether the remission of four or five millions of taxes could produce a great effect on the resources of the country, he (Marquess of L.) had a right to turn the tables on him, whether the continuing to raise those taxes would produce a greater effect on the debt [hear, hear!]? Whether five millions applied to the reduction of the debt for six years, which, with what had elapsed, might be deemed a liberal allowance for the duration of peace, would enable us to enter on a new war with confidence [hear!]? The Noble Earl had not distinctly stated whether the five millions accumulating produce should be applied to the reduction of taxation or to the farther reduction of the debt.—[Lord, Liverpool said across the House, it was open to consideration]. At that rate, about 250,000l. would be applied each year to the reduction of taxes. Therefore, at the end of five years, the taxes would only be reduced by 1,250,000l. But in his opinion it would be much better to apply the five millions which it was intended to vest in a Sinking Fund, to the reduction of the taxes at once? which application would, by 1828, be productive of such an advance in our resources as would enable the country to encounter any public event, whether of war or any other emergency. Returning, however, to the reduction of taxation, which was at persent pressed by Ministers, he begged their Lordships to consider that this additsonal tax upon malt,

which they were now called upon to repeal, was imposed only in 1819, as a measure of urgency. Nay, that three millions of taxes were added to those of the country in that year, on the ground that that sum was indispensible, to support the public credit by the establishment of a Sinking Fund.—For such was the pretence used; and he had no doubt that a similar pretence would be made, within a very few years, to palliate some deviation from the plans and promises. which were at present held out by Ministers Who indeed could rely upon their promises, after what they told the country in 1819? and he had no doubt that, through the operation of their plans, the country would have for many years, as it had at present, to pay more taxes than in 1819. The Noble Lord further urged the appropriation to the reduction of taxes of the five millions proposed to be vested in a Sinking Fund. For it that appropriation were made, it would serve, he had no doubt, to give the greatest impulse to the ingenuity, the industry, and the attention of the people. He really could not believe the Noble Earl (Liverpool,) although upon these questions he always argued with sincerity, could be serious in his opinion as to the efficacious operation of the Sinking Fund of five millions compared to the reduction in five years of taxes to the amount of 1,250,000l., or that such a reduction could render any material service to the country. If called upon to make an experiment where the country was so very much distressed and its condition so very calamitous, he thought the best experiment that could be made towards increasing its consumption, encouraging its industry, and maintaining its honour, would be to reduce taxation to the amount of the sum which the Noble Earl proposed to appropriate to the augmentation of a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the public debt. Commerce, manufactures, and agriculture would be most materially promoted by such a reduction. Their Lordships must be aware, that such a reduction of taxes would operate in a very important degree to augment the consumption of the country, as every measure must that tended to advance the means of employment. The adoption of this experiment it was to be recollected too, would not call upon the House to fore-go any other experiment to which it might be deemed expedient to resort. The Noble Earl could not, he thought, be serious in advocating the benefits likely to result from the proposed grant of four millions, to be borrowed from the Bank, for relief of the public, upon parochial securities; for the mere effect of such a grant would be to increase the circulation of the country, as the parishes were unable to afford the securities required, and any attempt to interfere with the operation of what was called Mr. Peel's Bill, he most strongly deprecated as likely to lead to re-action, believing as he did that if four millions more of gold were now issued by the Bank, the effect would be to send that gold out of the country. Now although he still retained all the impressions in which the Noble Earl concurred with him respecting the inconveniences and dangers to be apprehended from this measure at the time of its original adoption, he would never consent to have its effects impeded. He was aware of what the country was likely to suffer from the adoption of the measure—that indeed it was a very calamitous experiment, as it had proved, still he was a friend to the principle of the Bill, that is to the establishment of some standard of value, whether of gold or silver, for he had not delivered any settled opinion upon either. Upon these points his opinion he had reserved. But to return to the question immediately before the House as to the appropriation of five millions to the reduction of the public debt, by the advancement of our capital, then to the reduction of our taxes by the liquidation of a certain portion of them. This experiment might be deemed desperate, but the times were such as to call for it, and he was the less unwilling to make it, as Ministers appeared not so anxious to appropriate these five millions to the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as to shew to foreigners that they had such an available surplus in their possession.

Lord KING adverted to the embodying in the resolutions for the county of Surrey, the opinions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to the currency, and observed that in some similar resolutions at Surrey or else where, it would be equally curious to find embodied the opinions of the Noble Earl who opened the debate, namely, that taxation was in no degree the cause of the present public distress—that the same distress prevailed in France and Holland, and that the best mode of reducing our distress was to reduce the rate of interest by the addition of five millions to our fund, for the discharge of the public debt [a laugh, and hear, hear!]. But what occasion had the Noble Earl to go to France or Holland for equal instances of public distress to those which prevailed in England, when he could find so many stronger instances of that nature, namely, where the rapacity of the Government was the cause of the distress of the people [hear, hear!]? But this would not answer the Noble Earl's object, as it would be going too far. Here the Noble Earl entered into a comparison between the produce of the old and the new lands employed in agriculture, observing that the old formerly afforded considerable profit to the cultivator which he could not now derive from it while the new lands must be cultivated at a certain loss. The Noble Earl had endeavoured to maintain taxation had no effect upon the agriculturists; but how could this doctrine be held by any one who considered the operation of the excise upon leather, soap, candles, and other articles which were used by the farmers. Recurring to the three principles laid down by the Noble Earl, it really appeared surprising that the Noble Lord should maintain, 1st. That taxation was not the cause of the agricultural distress; 2dly. That the repeal of taxation could afford the agriculturists no relief; and 3dly. That the reduction of interest which would be produced by the proposed applieation of five millions, would be the best mode of relieving them. But the language at present used by the Noble Earl was pretty much of the same sort as that which the House had heard from the Noble Earl and his colleagues for several years back—somewhat altered in its shape, or varied in its colouring, by those pompous pretensions and transient absurdities which could not easily be forgotten; such, for instance, as that a superabundant population was the cause of our feeling a superabundance of food, or that superabundant food produced superabundant population. For these were the preposterous propositions occasionally promulgated by Ministers themselves, and uniformly maintained for some years by all their journalists and pamphleteers. But what was the cure for superabundant population? Why, that many of them had been at the expence of the State—at an expence, indeed, greater than would furnish them with employment at home, sent from their native country to a foreign soil, thus transporting the superabundant people who would serve to consume the superabundant food. Again, the people were said to be idle—but whence came their idleness? So much was taken from the industrious poor to maintain the Government, that enough did not remain to provide for the adequate remuneration of the labour of the people [hear, hear!]. Let the people have due employment and wages, and nothing, he was fully assured, would ever be heard of their idleness [hear, hear, hear!]. The Noble Earl had observed that there was too much capital in the country, & therefore he supposed the Noble Earl proposed, by his plan, to send that capital out of the country, as he had already sent so much of its population;—but the Noble Earl was of the modern school of political economy. He was surprised, however, to hear the Noble Earl tell their Lordships that they should rely upon Nature and Providence. What! to hear Noble Lords talk of such reliance, who for 20 years had looked to it in vain, and who now urged that taxation was no cause of the agricultural distress, although such taxation was notoriously as prejudicial to agriculture as a bad soil or a bad climate [hear, hear, hear!]. On a late proposition elsewhere for the reduction of the expence of the several establishments, it was most satisfactorily demontrated by figures that no less than five millions might be struck off from the army, the navy, and the ordnance. So that here an addition might be made to the five millions of surplus revenue mentioned by the Ministers, the sum of five millions more, and here then was an opportunity of rendering solid service to the country. But to this proposition of service, it was urged that five millions should be added to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the public debt, although to the knowledge of the present Ministers themselves, the Sinking Fund was an utterly unproductive and preposterous scheme. Still Ministers would go on in it, and their perseverance implied this language—"We have already taxed you a great deal upon the plea of paying this public debt, and if you will give us but time, we shall tax you more" [a laugh, and hear, hear!].

Lord ELLENBOROUGH spoke in favour of the motion, observing that if the five millions destined for the redemption of the public debt were applied to the reduction of taxation or to the relief, it would not even through a bounty to the growers operate to augment by 5s. the price of a quarter of corn. The application of this sum, therefore, in the way proposed by the Noble Marquess, would be productive of no material relief to the agriculturlists, while the plan of the Noble Earl promised great and permanent advantages to that class of persons as well as to all otber classes of the comunity. For the case of the farmers the Noble Lord expressed the greatest sympathy, and desire to relieve them by every possible means particularly in order to rescue them from the general body of discontent into which it was evidently attempted to seduce them, and into which they were liable to enter if they were left to suffer in their present condition.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM observed, that one effect of the present discussion had certainly been to elicit singular views of the subject under consideration, one of which appeared to be that of his Noble Kinsman, who had discovered that taxation had all the effect of a bad climate and an inclement season. That considerable distress existed in the country no man could doubt; but this was not the first occasion on which some particular class of the community had experienced considerable distress in consequence of the circumstances of the times. Their Lordships must well recollect the distressed condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests some years ago, at which period agriculture was flourishing. What was the present situation of the country on points unconnected with agriculture? He had the best authority for stating that some of the manufacturing districts were flourishing to an unexampled degree; and that the manufacturers were employed at the highest prices which they had received at the highest times. It was worthy or observation, that whenever any distress arose an immediate clamour was raised, and the same remedies were always pointed out, yet although those remedies were not applied, some how or other the difficulties were always removed. The causes of the present agricultural distress seemed to him to be first, the former high price of corn which tempted the farmer to bring into cultivation large masses of poor land that ought never to have been subjected to tillage; and secondly, the

state of the Poor Laws, which hung like a milstone round the neck of the country. He was persuaded that one of the most effectual modes of relieving the farmer would be the adoption of some measure which should restore the poor to their ancient condition of earning their own bread, instead of living on the country as annuitants; and he trusted that an Honourable and learned Gentleman, whom he had not the honour to know, but who had last Session introduced a measure on this subject in another place, would continue to direct his attention to the attainment of this highly desirable object with respect to the alleged effect of taxation on the Agricultural Interest. It appeared to him that if taxation had produced such an effect on agriculture, it would have produced it on manufactures and commerce. The taxation pressed equally on all; why did not the distress manifest itself in all? It was a curious fact. that on examination it appeared that wrought iron, which was of the articles used by the farmer the least taxed, was the article the most used by him, and that salt, which was of the articles used by the farmer the most taxed, was the article the least used by him. He could prove beyond a doubt, that taxation could have no material effect on the farmer. (The Noble Duke here entered into a detailed statement of the produce of a farm of 400 acres, and of the taxes, direct and indirect, paid by the holder of such a farm, and drew the conclusion, as we understood his Grace, that the latter amounted only to one and a half per cent. on the value of the produce). Was it for such an object that public credit was to be annihilated? Was that such a necessity that it should act like a pistol to the breast, to induce a measure of so much injustice as the abandonment of the good faith of the country towards the public creditor? Could such a charge run the farmer down, as his noble kinsman suppposed? The remedy for the evil which the farmer endured, in his opinion, was for the proprietors of land to follow the example of the manufacturer in his conduct to his labourers under similar circumstances, and to prevent the farmer from sinking, by making the prices of consumption come down to the price of produce. Nothing could be done for the farmer unless the landlords met the difficulties of the times, and imitated the example of the manufacturers, when the working manufacturers were similarly distressed. After all the sacrifices which the country had made, Parliament would ill do their duty if they stopped short in sight of the goal, and when we were in the very crisis of our fate. To sacrifice the public credit for that which he had shewn to be so trifling an object, would indeed be to sell their brithright for a mess of pottage.

Lord DACRE said, he did not intend to go at length into the subject, but that he rose merely to express the doubts he entertained on some points very generaly admitted, but the admission of which, if the opinion he had formed of them were correct, would create great delusion, and eventually much more mischief than any which now existed. Every Noble Lord who had treated the subject that night, had considered the question as if an increase of the price of Agricultural produce might be infected, and as if the distress would therefore be but temporary. He by no means understood how that conclusion had been arrived at. The Noble Earl opposite began his luminous exposition by, stating, that there had been a great increase of population, which statement, however, he immediately followed up by another, that there was a superabundance of foot in the country. The increase of the population from 1801 to the present time, the Noble Earl had stated to be four millions. He (Lord Dacre) would estimate the increase from 1791 to 1801 at one million. This would make a total increase since 1791 of five millions in the population. Now, really he could not understand how any well informed person could conceive that the increase since 1791, of the corn produced in the country, had been more than adequate to the increase in the population. Undoubtedly, there had been numerous inclosures of late years, but in many of them the effect had been to convert arable land into pasture. Comparing the present period with 1791, he could see no reason why the prices at present should be so far higher than at that period. There must be some relative price which every article would naturally bear with reference to others. That natural price must depend on the quantity of circulating medium afloat, and the quantity of the article represented by it—directly as the former, inversely as the latter. Now, he was not aware that there was a great numerical difference in the circulating medium now from the year 1791. In 1791 there were about 30 millions of guineas and about eight millions of bank papers in circulation. At present there were 20 millions of bank notes and 7 or 8 millions of sovereigns in circulation, besides the country bank paper, the amount of which he could not exactly ascertain; on the whole, he had no reason to believe, that there was much difference between the amount of circulating medium in circulation in 1821, and the amount at present. It was but fair, however, to add, that he was unable to calculate the power of the circulating medium at present, as it depended not only on the numerical amount, but on the velocity of its operation, multiplied into one another. Assuming that the velocity was infinitely greater than in 1798, still it must be considered that it had to produce an infinitely greater effect since the mass of commodities on which it was to operate was so much larger. Not believing that more food was produced at present than was necessary to meet the increased population, he thonght it was to mislead the country to hold out any expectation of future high prices. He believed the present prices were not far from being the fair, correct, natural prices. If he wanted a confirmation of this opinon, he could find in the fact that the price of several articles, the produce of which had not increased, such as the underwood of copses, skins, &c. had varied with the price of corn; and tallied with the reduction of the circulating medium. A great deal of the existing evil he attributed to Parliament having disregarded the advice of his Noble Friend, and voted that a pound note and a shilling were equivalent to a guinea. In that absurdity the country acquiesced; the debt increased, and on returning to cash payments they found themselves with 30 millions more taxation than in 1791. He was very far from recommending any such fraudulent measure as to recur to an artificial circulation.—The only way was to meet our difficulties, and to look them in the face; and not to excite hopes in the agriculturist, which must end in disappointmant. He could not concur with the Noble Duke in considering the agricultural interest to be at present precisely in the same condition as the commercial and manufacturing interests formerly were. Nor would he advance one shilling to the former in the way of loan; for this reason:—the manufacturer could at pleasure raise the price of his commodity by suspending the production of it: and the maintenance of his machinery cost him nothing; not so the farmer, he must go on; and he was bound by the poor laws as well as by humanity and benevolence, to mantain any population that might be thrown on him.—For another reason, he thought the present the natural prices; because, although the latter was an abundant harvest in point of quantity, he was informed that the deficiency of quality so reduced the quantity of the meal, that it was no more than an average crop. If in all the southern parts of the kingdom the crop had been of a good quality, the average price of the best wheat would probably not have exceeded at the present moment 4s a. bushel. In his opinion, no relief could be afforded to the agriculturis but by reducing his expenditure. He did not mean to say that taxation must necessarily diminish the price of corn. Taxation might press so heavily on the farmer as to force him prematurely to market; but then the public would not benefit; for the corn would fall into the hands of some speculator, who would raise the general price. But although taxation did not lower the price of corn, it precluded the agriculturist from availing himself of cheap labour in its production. It was necessary to him, either that the price of corn should be increased or the price of labour diminished. He did not mean to follow the Noble Duke (of Buckingham) in the calculations into which he had entered. But of this he could assure the Noble Duke and their Lordships, that the pressure of the taxes on Salt, Soap, Leather, and Candles, amounted to 3s. 6d. per acre on arable land [hear, hear, !]. This he was ready to prove at any time to any gentleman who applied to him. Now if this additional burden of 3s. 6d. was reduced it would afford considerable relief to the occupiers of land. His Lordship in alluding to the taxes upon Salt, Leather. &c. which might and which in his opinion, ought to be reduced, observed that he had been anticipated by the speech of the Noble Lord under him (Lord Lansdown), a speeeh which placed before the House such a view of the situation of the country as would not be easily effaced from the minds of their Lordships [hear, hear!]. After such a speech, he did not feel himself at liberty to trespass further upon the attention of the House than to caution them against the idea that increased prices were the only remedy for taxation. The only remedies to which the agriculturist had to look for relief were, a reduction of taxation and a diminution in the cost of production.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM explained.

The Earl of HARROWBY next addressed their Lordships, but in so low a tone as to be inaudible below the Bar for the greater part of his speech. We understood his Lordship to contend, that a great portion of the distresses of the agriculturists arose from abundant harvests and from the imports of wheat from Ireland. There was also another great and pressing cause of distress to the agriculturists—he meant the reduction of paper circulation of the country banks. In 1815 the circulation of country paper was 15,000,000l.; in 1816 it was 15,500,000l.; in 1817 it was 16,000,000l.; in 1819 it was 16,500,000l., but in 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000l., and last year it was no more than 7,000,000l., Adding this to the restricted issues of the Bank of England, would, their Lordships must perceive, be more than sufficient to reduce the farmer to his present standard. Besides, there was another great cause of distress. The farmer did not in the hour of prosperity economise as he might have done—he indulged during the war in a wasteful and thoughtless expenditure, without considering that the day of reckoning and of retribution must come, and that a period must be put to those high prices and ready markets which a state of warfare had necessarily opened to him. The Noble Lord next proceeded to defend the Sinking Fund, and contended that any attempt to reduce or do away with that great bulwark of public security, would only tend to weaken, if not altogether destroy public confidence and public credit.

Lord REDESDALE rose and made a few observations, in order to mark the distinction between the present mode of cultivating farms, and that which had prevailed fifty years ago. Formerly the cultivation was divided into three part; 1-3d to the farmer, 1-3d to the landlord, and 1-3d to meet the expences of cultivation; now the mode was changed, and the parts were, 2-5ths for cultivation, and 2-5ths for landlord's and the tenant's profits.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Only thirty-five Members being present at four o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House till to-morrow.

LORD LONDONDERRY ON THE RATE OF WAGES.

We copy the following words from the Courier's [illegible]s of Lord LONDONDERRY's speech on [illegible] It was true, indeed, that the wages of manufacturing labour were not at the same high price, and he must say it was better that they should not be so high as they were during the demands of the war. He said that that effect was better, inasmuch as it prevented that idleness and extravagance into which those higher wages frequently led the workmen. Their industry was now *sustained and encouraged by adequate and sufficient wages—they were living in great comfort,* and might still look forward to gradual and progressive prosperity." We are unwilling to believe that such a statement could really escape from his Lordship; and we are the more confirmed in this opinion, because no notice was taken of it in the debate. As Parliament—whatever may be the faults of its composition—contains many enlightened and humane individuals, we are bound to believe, that had such sentiments been really uttered there, they would have been immediately disavowed and reprobated by both sides of the House. Had the statement professed to come from some private member; we should have left it unnoticed; but as it circulates through the country under the high sanction of a Prime Minister's name, and as the speech in which it stands was spoken rather in his ministerial capacity, than in the simple character of a Member of Parliament, we shall animadvert on it with the same freedom as if it had no higher birth place than the columns of the Courier.

First, With regard to the present wages of manufacturing labour, we have made inquiry among persons who have the best means of information. From them we learn, in the cotton trade, to which chiefly the speech alludes, the average wages of a weaver of plain goods in Edinburgh and Glasgow, after deducting loom-rent and other outlays, do not exceed *seven shillings a-week.* In fancy goods, the clear average wages do not exceed *ten or eleven shillings:* and the small additional gains in this branch are in a great measure counterbalanced by the less regular employment. In Manchester, we are informed, that the state of the cotton-weavers is nearly the same. Seven shillings a-week, divided among four persons, a man, his wife, and two children, afford one shilling and ninepence to furnish each with food, clothes, fuel, and medicines, without any allowance for house-rent and taxes. Such is the pittance which those who are pampered with thousands of the national money deem an ample provision for human beings of the same flesh and blood with themselves. It not only suffices for their subsistence, but it enables them to live in *great comfort;*—such comfort, we suspect, as those who prostrate language in this manner would think it worse than death to share. Supposing a Minister of State, who thinks that seven shillings a-week may furnish all the comforts a labourer's family is entitled to, should find it desirable for *his own comfort* to keep a pack of hounds; if he put his dogs to board, as is sometimes done, we know he would not consider himself as paying more than was necessary to provide for the *comfort of his dogs,* if he paid 2s. 6d. a-week for each, or one-half more than is thought to be an adequate and sufficient provision for a working man's family. Assuredly it is not till human beings have been reduced nearly on a level with dogs, that individuals wearing the human form would come to hold their lives and happiness so cheap, as to talk of them in such terms.

The frightful misery in which the labouring classes were involved, by the high price of corn in 1817 and 1818, is the real cause which has made their present situation appear to be one of comparative ease. Had they been in the same state at any period prior to 1812, it would have been thought a state of extreme privation. From 1770 to 1794, wages were 20 or 30 per cent. greater; the average price of corn was much lower than now, and house-rent, shoes, salt, soap, candles, and spirits, were not above half as high as at this time. The same tribe of placemen and pensioners who cry out that it would be an act of intolerable injustice to reduce their incomes to the standard of 1792, tell us that the manufacturing labourer is in the very heyday of enjoyment and prosperity when his wages are 20 or 30 per cent. below what they were at that time.

Groundless and insulting, however, as we hold this language to be, there is something in the passage we have quoted infinitely worse. It is there deliberately stated, low wages are advantageous, because high wages lead to idleness and extravagance. In other words, there is no security for the labourer's virtues but privation and misery. We will confess that it is not easy to comprise, in so few words, a maxim more abhorrent to our notions of reason, justice, and humanity. We maintain boldly, that whether we appeal to history, to daily observation, or to principles of human nature, the fact is directly the reverse. The first object for which a man labours is to supply his mere physical wants; the second is to provide for his comforts; and the third to increase his consideration among his fellow men. The more completely his labour answers all these purposes, the stronger motives he has to diligence and exertion; and society has the greater security for orderly and virtuous conduct on his part. If a man is idle, how shall we make him industrious? Not by shewing him that his industry will bring him a small reward, but by convincing him that it will increase his means of enjoyment and his consequence in society. By what means shall we make a man orderly, quiet and virtuous? Is it not by rendering his exertions sufficient for the supply of his reasonable wants? Having his comforts provided for by fair means, the motives which tempt him to prey on the property of others are taken away; and he is interested in upholding peace and order, because peace and order are necessary to protect him in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry. We constantly hear the good conduct of the rich eulogised. But if property in great masses improves the character, how preposterous is it to maintain that it loses its power when in small quantities? If raising a man's gains from one shilling to five guineas a-day gives him a superior degree of respectability and honour, how can it possibly happen, that raising them from one shilling to five should not have the same effect in a certain degree? Where is the boundary line to be fixed, at which Poverty ceases to degrade, and begins again to raise a man's virtues? The truth is, the difference between the poor and the middle classes in morals and character is not great, but is certainly on the side of the latter. The effect of wealth upon the character it is not at all difficult to trace. Men's industry generally redoubles when they find it successful; and those who are growing rich by their exertions are always more diligent than those who are kept labouring by their dread of want. With regard to morals, it is quite clear, that in proportion as a man becomes wealthy, he is raised above the temptation to do what is mean or dishonest and is the more likely to be governed by a regard for character. But whether he accumulates by shillings or by pounds, the effect is precisely of the same nature. Ease, competence, and wealth, therefore, all tend to improve character, and to this tendency there is no limit, till the motives for exertion cease, that is, till wealth terminates in idleness. Beyond this point, riches are certainly injurious to good conduct. Compare a young lawyer, merchant, or physician, with a young squire, and the former, in nine cases out of ten, will be found more intelligent, more alive to improvement, more correct and decorous in conduct, and more solicitous about character. Accordingly it is at the top and bottom of society that examples of extreme dissipation and profligacy are to be found. The wealth and consequence which the highest classes possess raise them in some degree above the control of general opinon, and the abject misery of those who toil on in hopeless poverty sink them below it. It is between these extremes, among persons who have the means of common education, who are obliged to labour, but whose labour is adequately remunerated, who have a stake in society, by the comforts of property they possess, and whose situation renders them tenderly alive to the value of character,—it is among those persons that industry, probity, humanity, and all the solid virtues flourish. We might shew, by the comparison of different nations, that idleness and immorality are most prevalent where the labourer is poor and wretched. But this would carry us too far. We therefore sum up these desultory observations by saying, that wages can never possibly be too high; that were the labourer to earn ten shillings a-day instead of one, he would be so much the more orderly, industrious, and moral, than he is at present; and that we can scarcely conceive a political maxim more dangerous, than that it is advantageous to keep the labouring classes in a state of penury and privation. It is a sentiment, in our estimation, worthy of Pandemonium; and more truly indicative of callousness of heart, and shallowness of understanding, than any we ever heard publickly avowed.

The Scotsman Feb. 23.

The view taken by Lord LONDONDERRY of the state of our commerce and manufactures is highly coloured, and by no means a faithful representation. It is true that a great deal of business is transacted, and that the labouring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, owing to the plentiful supply of work, and the low price of the necessaries of life have seldom, at this season of the year, enjoyed so many comforts as during the present winter; but we hear, on every hand, and we believe from unquestionable authority, that manufacturing and commercial profit were scarcely ever so low as at the present time. There is also much

speculation to the newly-opened markets of South America, and it remains to be seen how these speculations may terminate before the trade arising out of them can be pronounced prosperous. A lower tone of exultation would have much better become the Noble Secretary.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE,—USEFUL DISCOVERIES, &c.

On the Changes which have taken place in the Wells of Water, situated in Columbia, South Corolina, since the Earthquakes of 1811-12. *By Edward Darrell Smith, M. D.*—From the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

These tremedous convulsions of nature commenced in December, 1811, and were continued, at intervals, until the latter end of the succeeding month of March, with different degrees of violence, in this and some of the adjacent states. In November, 1812, I visited this town, and then understood that the wells, which are generally very deep, had an abundance of water in them. This continued to be the case for about one year after; and in the college well, in particular, which was a remarkable fine one, there were always about twelve feet of water, notwithstanding its daily consumption by more than two hundred persons. Shortly after this time many of the wells in the town began to fail in their usual supply of water, although they were frequently cleaned out, and occasionally deepened. Their state became worse every year, until at length, about three years since, some of them proved to be entirely dry, and most of the others had their water turbid, and diminished to the depth of only two or three feet. A little anterior to this period, what were called the dry years had commenced, and there were, comparatively, very scanty falls of rain until the last spring; since when there has been a very large quantity. To elucidate the subject more fully, it may not be amiss to give some topographical account of the town of Columbia. About a mile from the eastern bank of the Congaree the town begins to be thickly built up, and at this distance the elevation of ground is supposed to be probably one hundred feet above the level of the river in its ordinary state. The hill is then tolerably level for the space of a mile or more in its western extent, and its soil is principally composed of loose, porous sand, with which few, if any, stones are intermixed, at any depth that has yet been penetrated. In attempting to account for the failure of the well waters, it was supposed by some that the earthquakes had produced such changes in the loose texture of the soils, that the veins of water which used to supply the wells, had sunk beneath the level of these reservoirs; but on this head it is to be observed, that there was no remarkable failure of water for one or two years after these changes were supposed to have been effected. Others again, connecting the greatest failure of water with the concurring dearth of rain, conceived that the fact might be explained by the drought's occasioning a deficiency in the river water, and thus cutting off the supply which they supposed had heretofore percolated from the margin of the river into the wells. If their hypothesis was correct, it was believed that the difficulty would be removed, either by deepening the wells or by subsequent large supplies of rain. Many wells were immediately deepened from two to eight or ten feet, but the remedy proved very inadequate. And since the great falls of rain, within a year past, although there are somewhat larger supplies of water in some wells, yet there is not the half as much as existed before the earthquakes. The college well, although deepened several feet, does not now contain generally more than four or five feet of water. I must not omit to remark, that two wells, situated in a longitudinal line from north to south, with regard to each other, and also in a lower spot of ground, never failed entirely, although they diminished considerably, and now yield more copious supplies than any others.

Whatever may be the cause of this phenomenon, the effects are so inconvenient, and it is so generally believed that they are likely to be permanent, that the inhabitants of the town are beginning to built cisterns in order to accumulate artificial reservoirs of water.

Manchester Guardian, Dec. 15.

THE THANE OF FIFE; A Poem. In Six Cantos. By William Tenant, Author of Anster Fair, &c. Edinburgh. Constable and Co. 1822.

This is a publication which—with a great show of reason—it would be easy either to praise or censure. But the judicious do not in any case look so much to the general tone of the critique, as to the qualities—the excellences or defects—that are *specifically* admired or blamed. Any one might say, with truth, that the work before us is not likely to be popular. With him who seeks to kill time with *easy reading*, or who likes nothing but what excites powerful emotion, the present volume will not be a favourite. It is not written for the general reader, so much as the poet, whose imagination it will kindle, and whose language it will enrich. The Thane of Fife is a sort of storehouse of poetical expression. Its author has told us in his own modest way, that "his writing more verses" will depend on the manner in which it is received by the public. But whatever be its fate, as, to sale, we are quite sure that he has so much bouyancy of fancy—such a love of poetry for its own sake—as will render it impossible for him to keep his promise. To use his own peculiar language: His

> "is the head felicitous to draw
> "Rich visions swimming in romantic light;
> "And his the tongue, all eloquent to stream
> "*Rivers of tuneful language exquisite*
> "Each flower, that 'neath Apollo's blissful beam
> "Grows in the Muses' gardens sunny bright,
> "He well had cull'd, and feasted on its bloom,
> "And o'er his fervent mind diffus'd the rich perfume."

This gives a very just view of the author's peculiar talents, and the nature of his poetry. But as to this particular poem, which is nondescript, it would be quite absurd for us, limited as we are both with respect to space and time, to attempt a description of it. The author displays throughout an intimate acquaintance with the first and best models; and much of the pleasure derived from the perusal of this bulky "*fragment*" of another Iliad, arises from his imitations of Homer—his numerous classical allusions. In must fairly be owned, however, that his love of the grotesque and ludicrous too frequently overmasters his judgment. Some beautiful stanzas are spoiled, and the whole poem is injured by this unmanagable kind of eccentricity. At times he almost rivals his great master; but his imitations are often like those which Matthews gives us of Kean and Kemble.

[*The Scotsman,—Feb.* 23.

A BACHELOR'S JOURNAL.

The following paper was evidently never intended to see the light. It may, therefore, be viewed as probably the most *sincere* self-memoir that ever was penned:—

Ætatis 30. Looked back, through a vista of ten years. Remembered that at twenty, I looked upon a man of thirty as a middle-aged man; wondered at my error, and protracted the middle-age to forty. Said to myself, "Forty is the age of wisdom." Reflected generally upon past life; wished myself twenty again; and exclaimed "If I were but twenty, what a scholar I would be by thirty! but it's too late now." Looked in the glass; still youthful, but getting rather fat. Young says, "a fool at forty is a' fool indeed:" forty, therefore, must be the age of wisdom.

31. Read in the Morning Chronicle, that a watchmaker in Paris, aged thirty-one, had shot himself for love. More fool the watchmaker! Agreed that nobody fell in love after twenty. Quoted Sterne, "The expression *fall* in love, evidently shews love to be *beneath* a man." Went to Drurylane: saw Miss Crotch in Rosetta, and fell in love with her. Received her ultimatum: none but Matrimonians need apply. Was three months making up my mind (a long time for making up such a little parcel) when Kitty Crotch eloped with Lord Buskin. Pretended to be very glad. Took three turns up and down library, and looked in glass. Getting rather fat and florid. Met a friend in Gray's Inn, who said I was evidently in *rude* health. Thought the compliment ruder than the heal[illegible]

32 Passion for dancing rather [illegible] decline. Voted sitting out play and farce one of the impossibilities. Still in stage-box three nights per week. Sympathized with the public in vexation, occasioned by non-attendance the other three: can't please every body. Began to wonder at the pleasure of kicking one's heels on a chalked floor till four in the morning. Sold bay mare, who reared at three carriages. and shook me outof the saddle. Thought saddle-making rather worse than formerly. Hair growing thin.

33. Hair thinner. Serious thoughts of a wig. Met Colonel Buckhorse, who wears one. Devil in a bush. Serious thoughts of letting it alone. Met a fellow Etonian in the Green Park, who told me I *wore* well: wondered what he could mean. Gave up cricket club, on account of the bad air about Paddington; could not run in it, without being out of breath.

34. Measured for a new coat. Tailor proposed fresh measure, hinting something about bulk. Old measure too short; parchment shrinks. Shortened my morning ride to Hampstead and Highgate, and wondered what people could see at Hendon. Determined not to marry: means expensive, end dubious. Counted eighteen bald heads in the pit at the Opera. So much the better; the more the merrier.

35. Tried on an old great coat, and found it an old little one: cloth shrinks as well as parchment. Red face on putting on shoes. Bought a shoe-horn. Remember quizzing my uncle George for using one: then young and foolish. Brother Charles' wife lay-in of her eighth child. Served him right for marrying at twenty-one. age of discretion too! Hunting-belts for gentlemen hung up in glover's windows. Longed to buy one, but two women in shop cheapening mittens. Three grey hairs in left eye-brow.

36. Several grey hairs in whiskers: all owing to carelessness in manufactory of shaving-soap. Remember thinking my father an old man at thirty-six. Settled the point! Men grew old sooner in former days. Laid blame upon flapped waistcoats and tiewigs. Skaited on the Serpentine. Gout. Very foolish exercise, only fit for boys. Gave skaits to Charles' eldest son.

37. Fell in love again. Rather pleased to find myself not too old for the passion. Emma only nineteen. What then? women require protectors; day settled; devilishly frightened; too late to get off. Luckily jilted. Emma married George Parker one day before me. Again determined never to marry. Turned off the old tailor, and took a new one in Bondstreet. Some of those fellows make a man look ten years younger. Not that that was the reason.

38. Stuck rather more to dinner parties. Gave up country dancing. Money-musk certainly more fatiguing than formerly. Fiddlers play it too quick. Quadrilles stealing hither over the channel. Thought of adding to number of *grave* gentlemen who learn to dance. Dick Dapper dubbed me one of the *over* growns. Very impertinent and utterly untrue:

39. Quadrilles rising. Wondered sober mis-

tresses of families would allow their carpets to be beat after that fashion. Dinner-parties increasing. Found myself gradually *Tontineing* it towards top of table. Dreaded *Ultima Thule* of hostess's elbow. Good places for cutting turkies; bad for cutting jok s. Wondered why I was always desired to walk up. Met two school-fellows at Pimlico; both fat and redfaced. Used to say at school that they were both of my age; what lies boys tell!

40. Look back ten years. Remember, at thirty, thinking forty a middle-aged man. Must have meant fifty. Fifty certainly, the age of wisdom. Determined to be wise in ten years. Wished to learn music and Italian. Tried *Logier*. 'Twould not do. No defect of capacity, but those things should be learned in childhood.

41. New furnished chambers. Looked in new glass: one chin too much. Looked in other new glass; chin still double. Art of glass-making on the decline. Sold my horse, and wondered people could find any pleasure in being bumped. What were legs made for?

42. Gout again; that disease certainly attacks young people more than formerly. Caught myself at a rubber of whist, and blushed. Tried my hand at original composition and found a hankering after epigram and satire. Wondered I could never write love-sonnets. Imitated Horace's ode "Ne sit ancilla." Did not mean any thing serious, though Susan certainly civil and attentive.

43. Bought a hunting-belt. Braced myself up till ready to burst. Intestines not to be trifled with: threw it aside. Young men, now-a-days, much too small in the waist. Read in Morning Post an advertisement "Pills to prevent Corpulency." bought a box. Never the slimmer. though much the sicker.

44. Met Fanny Stapleton, now Mrs. Meadows, at Bullock's Museum. Twenty five years ago wanted to marry her. What an escape! Women certainly age much sooner than men. Charles' eldest boy began to think himself a man. Starched cravat and a cane. What presumption! At his age I was a child.

45. A few wrinkles about the eyes, commonly called crow's feet. Must have caught cold. Began to talk politics, and shirk the drawing-room. Eulogized Garrick: saw nothing in Kean. Talked of Lord North. Wondered at the licentiousness of the modern press. Why can't people be civil, like Junius and John Wilkes in the good old times?

46. Rather on the decline, but still handsome and interesting. Growing dislike to the company of young men; all of them talk too much or too little. Began to call chamber maids at Inns "my dear." Thought the money expended upon Waterloo-bridge might have been better employed. Listened to a howl from Capt. Querulous, about family expenses, price of bread and butcher's meat. Did not care a jot, if bread was a shilling a roll, and butcher's meat fifty pounds a calf. Hugged myself in "single blessedness," and wished him a good morning.

47. Top of head quite bald. Pleaded Lord Grey in justification. Shook it, on reflecting that I was but three years removed from the "Age of Wisdom." Teeth sound, but not so white as heretofore. Something the matter with the dentifrice. Began to be cautious in chronology. Bad thing to remember too far back. Had serious thoughts of not remembering Miss Farren.

48. Quite settled not to remember Miss Farren. Told Laura Willis, that Palmer, who died when I was nineteen, certainly did not *look* forty-eight.

49. Resolved never to marry for any thing but money or rank.

50. Age of wisdom. Married my Cook!

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Tuesday Jan. 29.

DREW *v.* CROUCH.

Mr. SHADWELL made an application to his Lordship, in consequence of a female ward of the Court having been clandestinely married. The name of the ward was Miss Drewe, and since the month of December 1820, up to the 29th inst. the young lady, who was only 18 years, had resided with her aunt Mrs. Byefield, in Old Compton-street, Soho. On the morning of the 20th, Miss Drewe, left her aunt's house without the knowledge of any person. On the following day, Mrs. Byefield became apprehensive that Miss Drewe had eloped in order to get married; and she therefore caused notices to be served on the churches, that her niece was a ward in Chancery. On the same day, the husband of Byefield, received the following note, which bore no signature:—"Sir, fearing that an accidental circumstance may have prevented the delivery of a note from your niece to yourself or Mrs. Byefield, I beg to assure you that she is in perfect health and spirits, and that you may expect to see or hear from her on Wednesday or Thursday next, and trust that matters will prove satisfactory to all parties." On the Wednesday following, a person calling herself Mrs Turner, called on Mrs. Byefield, and informed that lady that her niece was married to her son, Mr. Wm. Turner, of Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street. The marriage, Mrs. Turner, stated, had taken place on the day on which the infant had eloped. Mrs. Turner, upon being questioned, did not deny she and her family (of whom, her son, John and her grand-daughter Elizabeth were privy to, and had assisted at the marriage of William Turner and Miss Drewe) knew the latter to be a ward of the Court. Under those circumstances the learned counsel prayed that his lordship would order Mrs. Turner, her two sons, and her grandaughter, to attend in Court, to answer for the contempt of which they had been guilty.

The LORD CHANCELLOR directed the parties named to attend in Court on Friday.

Friday Feb. 1.

The Court was this day crowded under the expectation that the case relative to Miss Drewe, would have come on, but in consequence of his Lordship having been occupied in his private room until half past twelve o'clock, and being subsequently engaged until a quarter to two, the time at which his Lordship rose, the cause did not come on, and the parties were directed to attend again on Monday.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Friday, Mr. Lane, an attorney, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, was brought to the Office on the complaint of Mr. Coppinger, a merchant, residing in Duncan-place, Leicester-square, charging Mr. Lane with challenging him to fight a duel, and threatening to horsewhip him. It appeared that the parties had dined at a Chop House, on Wednesday, when Mr. Lane charged Mr. Coppinger with having spoken disrespectfully of the character of a lady to whom he was attached, and for which he demanded the satisfaction of a gentleman, throwing down his card as a challenge which Mr. Coppinger did not accept, but rang the bell, and on the landlord making his appearance, Mr. Coppinger claimed protection from him against any act of violence. Mr. Lane persisted in giving his challenge, and assigned as an additional reason that Mr. Coppinger had spoken disrespectfully of his (Mr. Lane's) mother. Mr. Coppinger persisted in his refusal to fight, assiguing as a reason, that he did not think Mr. Lane was of equal rank in life for him to meet him. Mr. Lane protested that as Mr. Coppinger would not fight as a gentleman, he would post him as a coward, and horsewhip him whenever he met him. Mr. Lane replied indignantly to the observation of Mr. Coppinger, that he thought the profession of law quite equal in rank to that of an Irish merchant, or dealer in fat bacon.—He admitted that he had committed a breach of the peace, and gave bail, each to keep the peace.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Wednesday afternoon, the house of John Hearle Tremayne, Esq. M. P. for Cornwall, New-street, Spring-gardens, was discovered to be on fire. Several engines soon arrived, and the firemen quickly stopped the progress of the flames, and ultimately extinguished them, without extending further than two apartments, the ceiling and floors of which were destroyed. On the firemen removing the rubbish, they found the bones, and other parts of the body of Elizabeth Branch the housekeeper, on whose body an inquest was held on Thursday: she was supposed to be between 40 and 50 years of age. It appeared that the deceased had by some accident set fire to her bed clothes, which caught her own apparel and burnt her to death. The furniture and bed clothes continued burning until Wednesday noon, when they burst into a flame as above stated. The body was taken from the ruins consumed nearly to ashes. A ten pound note, five sovereigns, silver spoons, and other property, were found by the firemen amongst the rubbish. Verdict—Accidentally burnt to Death.

The head of a new-born child was on Saturday discovered in the mouth of a dog, belonging to Mr. Wilkinson, of Moor-Town, near this place, and the day following the dog, which had been tied up during the interval, went to a shed at the distance of about two hundred yards, in the presence of Mr. Farmery, the chief-constable of Leeds and a medical gentleman. Here it began to scratch, and two bloody cloths were found, but no remains of the child, which it is conjectured had been devoured by vermin. Suspicion fell upon a woman of the name of Elizabeth Waddington, who had been found on the Sunday week preceeding in a shed about sixty yards from this spot, in a state which left no doubt of her having recently been delivered. Yesterday an inquest was held when it clearly appeared that she had been delivered of the infant whose mutilated remains were then before them; but there being no proof that the child was born alive, the Jury returned the following verdict—*That she had concealed the birth of her bastard child*; and upon this finding the Coroner issued his warrant for her committal to York Castle. Upon this committal we beg leave to remark, that the Judges have declared, again and again, that concealing the birth of a bastard child is not an offence for which a person can be indicted, and that it can only be reached through an indictment for murder, when the Jury, if they acquit of the murder, may find the prisoner guilty of concealing the birth; and that all committals for this specific offence are illegal.—*Leeds Mercury, Jan.* 5

A STOLEN CHILD.—A female, about sixteen, of interesting manners, whose parents being dead, was under the protection of her grandmother, at Willington, in Surrey, resided near Mrs. Sarah Edwards, who had a beautiful little girl, about two years old, her only child. On Saturday week, the female above alluded to paid a visit to Mrs. Edwards, and taking the infant in her arms, nursed and caressed it. She then requested Mrs. Edwards's permission to take the child out for an airing, telling her she would return shortly. The mother consented; and the female left the cottage with the little innocent. On the approach of night, she not arriving, Mr Edwards became much alarmed. On inquiry at the grandmother's, it was ascertained that the female had not been heard of since her departure. Every inquiry was set on foot, messengers were dispatched, and handbills printed. Information has been received by the mother that a young female, in the garb of a mendicant, with an infant in her arms, both corresponding with the description given in the hand-bills, had been seen in Kingston, Cobham, and Thames Ditton. Persons were dispatched in pursuit, but no tidings have been heard of them.

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Poetry.

The following verses were addressed by Lord Byron to Mr. Thomos Moore, and are in circulation among a few of Mr. Moore's select friuds. Their authenticity is undoubted :

My boat is on the shore,
And my bark is on the sea ;
But ere I go, Tom Moore,
Here's a double health to thee.

Here's a sigh for those I love,
And a smile for those I hate,
And, whatever sky's above,
Here's a heart for any fate.

Tho' the ocean roar around me,
It still shall bear me on ;
Tho' a desert should surround me,
It hath a spring that may be won.

Were it the last drop in the well.
As I gasped on the brink,
Ere my fainting spirits fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink.

In that water, as this wine,
The libation I would pour
Should be—Peace to thee and thine,
And a health to thee, Tom Moore.

TRUE LOVE

" Felices ter, et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula."—Hor. lib. 1, od. 13

i. e.—Thrice happy they, and something more,
Who, on the wedding-day,
So Cupid load with golden ore
He cannot fly away!

CLEARY was as poor as *Job*,
But Love in poverty can please us;
He saw the Widow *Bona robe*,
And lov'd—for she was rich as *Cræsus*.
Mutual the love their bosoms own,
Sincere was he, and none could doubt her—
She lov'd him *for himself alone*,
And he—HE *could not* LIVE *without* her!

MEDICAL CONSOLATION.

Tis true, I am not in high pratice ; I *walk*,
And hear riding fools consequentially talk,
Who, though they have taken doctorial degrees,
Scarce know how to treat the most common disease;
To see heavy fellows in carriages roll
While I through the streets am on foot forc'd to stroll,
'Tis a sight which I cannot, I own, well digest ;
But Christians must think that all heres' for the best;
And this consolation I'm sure to enjoy,
Which no disappointment can ever destroy.—
While the list of *my* patients is under my view,
If I kill ev'ry one, I shall kill but a few.

Varieties.

" ——————— So we'll live,
" And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
" At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
" Talk of Court News ; and we'll talk with them too,
" Who loses and who wins ; who's in, who's out ;
" And take upon us the mystery of things,
" As if we were God's Spies."———Shakspeare.

A Royal Salute; or, how to *miss* fire.

Although his Majesty has expressed himself highly delighted with his reception in Ireland, and with the loyalty and hospitality of the inhabitants, we understand that some circumstances occured during his stay which caused him a little annoyance. At the levee his Majesty had to undergo the arduous duty of saluting each of the ladies who were presented to him. The richest delights will pall upon repetition, and even the King began to be fatigued with kissing. At this time, a very short, but a very beautiful lady advanced ; his Majesty looked round imploringly at his courtiers, and his countenance displayed an evident struggle between his fatigue, his inclinations, and his politeness, for he is known to be.

The easiest prince, and best bred man alive.

His better feelings, however, triumphed, and making an effort to compromise his corpulence and his stay lace, he inclined his royal head towards the expecting fair. Whether she dreaded the fate of Semele, and feared to faint under the embrace of royalty, or whether she was only unfortunate in her selection of that time for testifying her sense of the honour, is a point we cannot decide ; but, certain it is, that, at this most critical moment, she dropped so low a curtsey, that the King's head was as much above her reach as if it had been ou a sign-board. The Monarch and the lady were both baulked ; and this event furnishes another proof that bliss evades us luckless mortals even when it is at our very lips.

A singular discovery of hidden treasure was made at Eton, on Wednesday week. Mrs. Coker, who had for many years kept a grocer's shop in the College, lately died, leaving property to a considerable amount to her relations. The house in which she lived was sold last week. Previously to the purchaser taking possession, one of the executors looked round the premises, to see that no property had been left. In a dark corner under the counter he discovered a small box, of considerable weight, and well secured. He brought it to the light, and upon opening it found—not any of the commodities in which the good old lady dealt—but *seven hundred guineas* and *fonrteen bank notes* of 50*l*. each.

The daughter of Sir Fisher Tench was possessed of a very fine house and garden at Low Layton. An admirer of the lady (Mr. Adam Soresby) was walking with her in the garden one evening, when he observed that it was a perfect Paradise ; but that, nevertheless, she wanted an Adam to complete her happiness.—The lady became his wife.

George Rooke sailed as a volunteer with Lord Muskerry to Newfoundland. The young sailor was sadly addicted to lying, for which he was reproved by the Noble Lord, " I can't help it," said Rooke.—" Poh !" says my Lord," it may be done by degrees : suppose you were to begin with uttering one truth a-day."

Arthur Haslewood picked up a woman in a street at Norwich in the evening, and carrying her to a tavern, he called for half a pint of wine ; and when the wine and the candle came, he saw she had but one eye, and was otherwise very ugly : so he cried. " Come, drink and go ;" and this afterwards became a by-word in Norwich. When Arthur was old, he married a young wife, and died soon after ; whereupon (says) a late very " learned and Reverend Divine," from whose work this wild anecdote is taken) the following Epitaph was written for him :—

Epitaph on Mr. Arthur Haslewood, a Goldsmith at Norwich.

Here honest toping Arthur lies,
As wise as good, as good as wise :
For fifty years he lov'd a w——
Nay, some will tell you, till three score ;
But when upon the verge of life,
Nothing would serve him but a wife :
A wife he got, with charms, so so,
Who tipp'd him off with " Drink and go."

Electricity.—About a month since, a girl, intrusted with the care of a child belonging to a Chairman, carelessly threw it over her shoulder down some steps, by which the poor infant was so dreadfully bruised, that it was in convulsions for three days, and could not undergo the slightest movement without suffering the most exeruciating agonies ; this was evident from its piercing shrieks on such occasion. Every kind of medical aid was resorted to without effect : when, as a *dernier resort*, electricity was applied ; the mode of treatment was so gentle that the little sufferer fell asleep under the first operation ; and, after the second application, the child was completely recovered !—*Devizes paper*.

An apple, measuring 13¾ inches in circumference, and weighting 1lb 1oz. has been gathered from a tree belonging to Mrs. Collians of Alderbury.—The apple is of the sort called the *Prophet*, and the tree was grafted only three years ago. All the fruit on the tree (about half a sack) was very large, some nearly the size of the above.

No less than *sixty-nine* Barristers attended the late Assizes at Lancaster !—

Voluminous Book.—The following anecdote will shew, " that a great book is a great evil," when the subject of it is obnoxious to powers—In Russia a quarto volume was published in favour of the liberties of the people, in which the conduct of the Sovereign was censured pretty freely. Such a book in such a country naturally created a sensation ; the author was taken into custody, his production determined to be a libel, and himself condemned *to eat his own words*. This sentence was actually carried into execution, and in the following manner ; a scaffold was erected in one of the most public streets in the city, where the provost, the magistrates, and the physician and surgeon of the Czar attended. The book was separated from its binding, the margins cut off, and it was then served up (mutton-chop fashion) by the provost, leaf by leaf, and the unfortunate author had no alternative between eating this dish, with the accompaniment of an indigestion, or leaving it for that exquisite refinement, the knout. In this manner, after three very hearty, though by no means savoury repasts, the unfortunate scribe consumed the offspring of this own brain, contained in a thick quarto volume.

John Felton, who stabbed the Duke of Buckingham, Minister of Charles the First, when under examination before the Privy Council, was desired by Archbishop Laud to name his accomplices under pain of being put to the torture. " If that is to be the case," replied Felton, " I know not whom, in my agonies, I may accuse. God forbid I should die uttering a falsehood ; but in such trying circumstances, I might as justly and as probably, for the sake of shortening my punishment, accuse a Lord of this board of being my accomplice as any other person." After this unanswerable argument against the validity of evidence extorted by means of the rack, we need scarcely say that the threat was not put into execution.

Chancellor More, when in prison for refusing to acknowledge Henry the Eighth as head of the Church, was entreated by his wife to yield to the King and to preserve his life, if but for the sake of his children. " How many years," said he " do you think I can live ?" " More than twenty," she replied. " Then' my dear, do you wish me to exchange eternity for twenty years ?"—Just before his execution having laid his head upon the block, and perceiving that his hair, which was very long, would be in the way of the executioner, and probably increase his sufferings, he desired him to adjust it in such a manner that it might be preserved. " And how comes it," said the fellow, " that you give yourself so much uneasiness about your hair, when you are going to lose your head?" " It can be of little importance to me," said More, " it is for your sake that I speak. Do you wish to be accused of being ignorant of your business? your order is to cut off the head and not the hair." He died with the calmness of a philosopher.

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